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GUYANDOTTE

CENTENNIAL

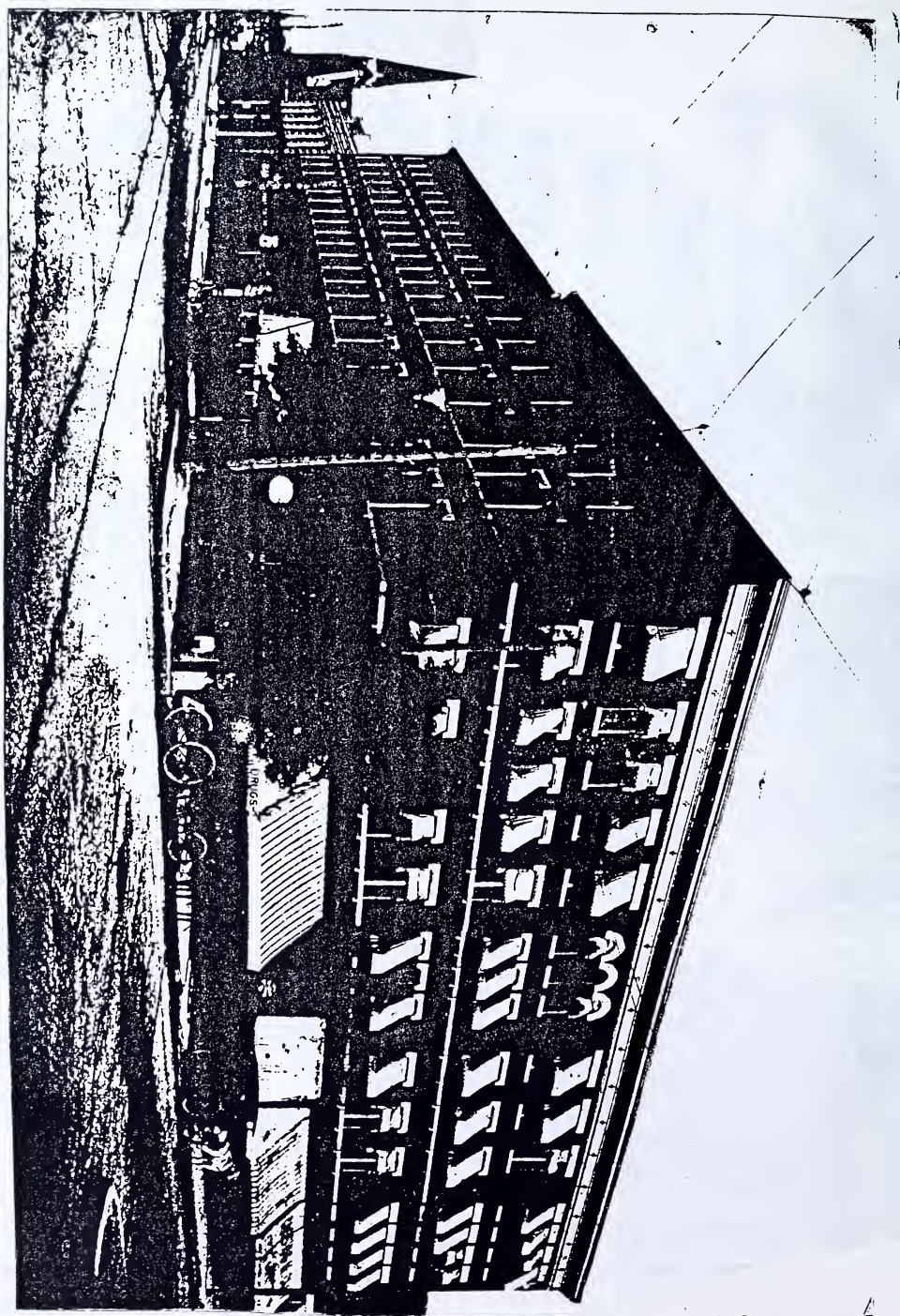
1810 1910

ABELL COUNTY'S

HOME COMING

GUYANDOTTE, WEST VIRGINIA.

JULY 4TH, 1910



THE ANDERSON-NEWCOMB CO.

THE Big Department Store on Third Avenue celebrates its sixteenth year of success, and while it can point to no grey hairs nor aspire to the title of being an old landmark, it is the embodiment of the newest ideas in progressive retailing. It occupies its own building, 60x160 feet on the south side of the Avenue, embracing three floors and a basement—each floor carefully arranged, lighted and fitted for the purpose for which it was designed.

The store has established an enviable reputation for quality and variety of its merchandise and its strictly one price policy has been the means of building up an enormous trade within a few years.

From a very small and modest beginning it has grown to first place in the retail trade of the city. Each department is presided over and managed by a competent head, under whose direction a trained sales force supplies the throng of shoppers who daily pour through the big doors. New arrivals in merchandise and special sales make the store a place of interest the year round.

Mr. Charles N. Anderson and W. H. Newcomb, Jr., who manage the big establishment, are both men of aggressive business ideas, carefully trained in the art of retailing, have had long experience in their respective fields, and to whose untiring efforts much of the present success of the store is due.

Improvement has been the watchword all along the line in every department of the store; the business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth all along the line from the beginning, and the public thinks it a first-class place to purchase good merchandise at a fair price.

THE ANDERSON-NEWCOMB CO.

DRINK

West Virginia Brewing Co.'s

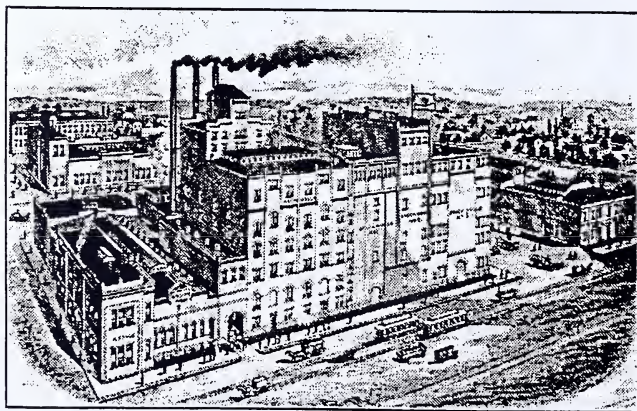
SUPERIOR BOTTLE BEER

"Fesenmeier Brew"

AND

"W. Va. Special Export"

AND BE SATISFIED



West Virginia Brewing Co.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

1810 GUYANDOTTE CENTENNIAL—1910

The staunch little city of Guyandotte has been an eye witness to the birth, growth and maturity—to the rapid advancement of the once small, but now the Largest Clothing, Furnishing and Tailoring House in the state—It has given its full share of patronage toward the building of this successful business—for which we truly thank its residents.

The same high standard of quality, style and workmanship by which we were identified in the beginning, will be upheld and maintained in the future.

Northcott-Tate-Hagy Co.

Formerly G. A. NORTHCOTT & CO.

926-928 FOURTH AVENUE

J. C. Carter & Co.

LEADING DEALERS IN

FURNITURE
and CARPETS

UNDERTAKING

922 FOURTH AVENUE

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The Huntington Herald-Dispatch

HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

BIGGS-WILSON DRY GOODS CO.



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DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY



Huntington, - West Virginia

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PROGRAM

Guyandotte Centennial

1810-1910

CABELL COUNTY Home Coming Celebration

Published by
The Guyandotte Centennial and
Cabell County Home Coming Association
WILLY SMITH, Editor

SALUTATORY

IT IS MEET, that, in the beginning, there should be an apology for this publication. Under the circumstances, it was almost, if not absolutely, a necessity that something of the kind be issued, but the work was not undertaken in sufficient time and is consequently, crude and inartistic. The preparation for the Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Celebration has been marked from the beginning by a tendency to procrastinate, which once threatened to result in the wrecking of all the plans of the Association and its friends.

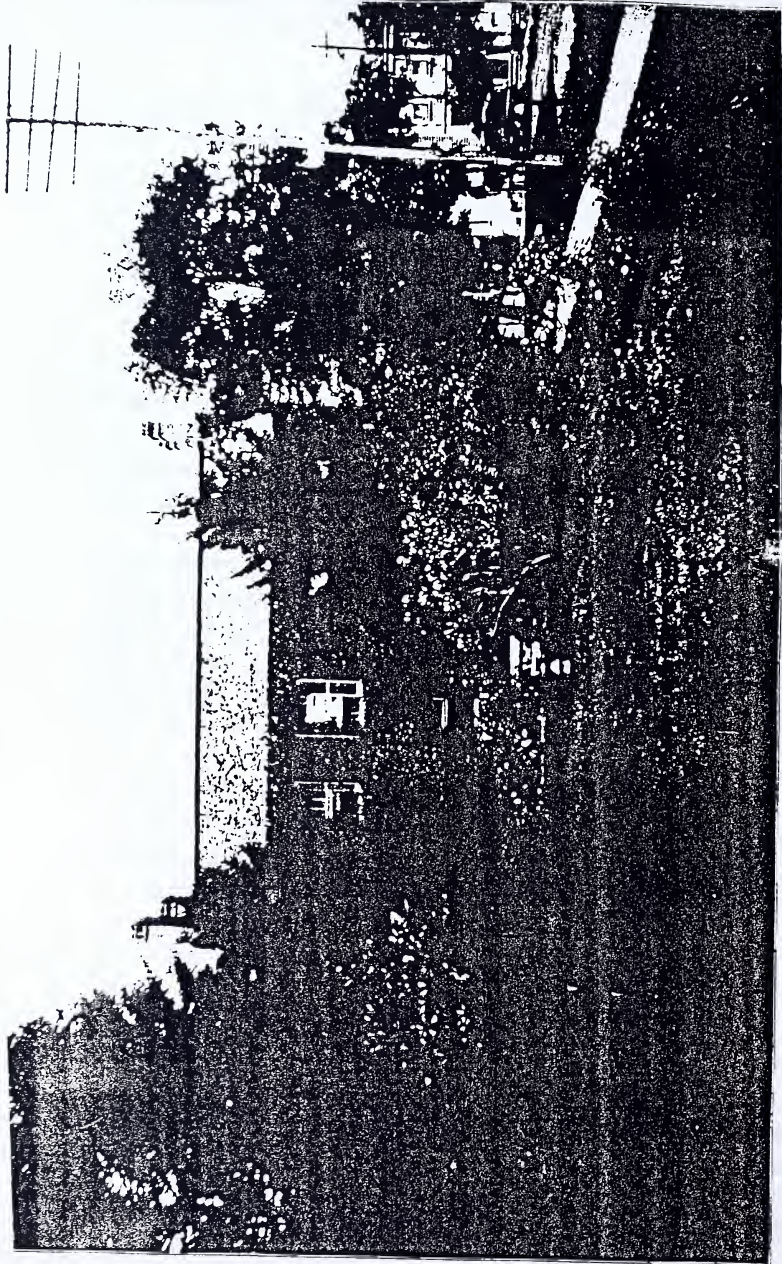
This is therefore, an apology, not for the celebration itself, which needs no apology, we think, but for this book, which should represent a year of careful planning, thinking and writing, whereas it does represent but a few hours of disjointed effort. Its purpose is to commemorate the centennial celebration, and it is to be hoped that it is not entirely lacking in value as a souvenir.

In these opening paragraphs there is afforded an opportunity for a tribute to the one man, who more than any other, is responsible for the success of this occasion. That man is Captain George Selden Wallace, of Huntington. Captain Wallace came to the assistance of the Association when the prospect for the centennial seemed less favorable than it ever had before and by his strong personality and tireless effort, infused into the movement the spirit which has brought it to this happy culmination.

The energy and executive ability which he put into the preparations for this event are characteristic of the man. Born in Virginia, after the war his opportunities marred by the conditions of reconstruction, he started his life as a telegrapher in the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, in which capacity he continued until he was elevated to the position of train dispatcher, which he subsequently left to take up the study of law. Graduating from the State University at Morgantown, he entered upon the practice of his profession here, and in the years succeeding has built up a large clientele. He served as prosecuting attorney of Cabell County from 1904 to 1908, being the only democrat to hold that office since the county first went republican in the early nineties.

Much more might be said of him, but it is not necessary to say more than this:

Without his assistance our enterprise must have failed.



Residence of Miss Minnie C. Smith, granddaughter of Percival C. Smith, one of the pioneers of Guyandotte.

The Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Association

THE IDEA of a Guyandotte Centennial celebration has been in the air since it was announced a few years ago that the one hundredth anniversary of the municipality would fall in 1910. The celebration, however, did not take form until last April when a number of the citizens of Guyandotte met at the call of J. M. Beale and organized the Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Association, the object of which was defined as being the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the town of Guyandotte. The date for the celebration was fixed for July 4, 1910. The Association elected John M. Beale, president; Henry O. Thornburg, vice president; Wyatt Smith, secretary, and M. W. Dugan, treasurer. These officers were supplemented by various committees to which much of the work was delegated and by which it was accomplished, and to the members of which great credit for the successful celebration must be given.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE



VEN as age lends body and flavor to wine, it lends interest and even sometimes, a glamor of romance to communities and to commonwealths. In this new land where a century backwards takes us to pioneer days, there is less reverence for age, perhaps, than elsewhere, but this reverence is coming now that the institutions of modernism have so far outstripped those of past years. In this day, when the approaching completion of the airship seems to justify dreams of the day when the railroad shall be obsolete, the most prosaic of us are bound to consider with interest the fact that not much more than a century ago a doughty Frenchman, one James Guian, came afoot over the mountains and explored the valley of the river which we know as the Guyandotte, and that a town sprang up on the east bank of this river and was for half a century the terminal of a great cross country stage coach line, which ended its usefulness when the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company found its way through and across the mountains. And there is interest, too, and food for thought, in the fact that Guyandotte ceased to be an important trading center when the stage line ceased to be a factor in commerce.

CABELL COUNTY

By an act of the Assembly of Virginia, passed in 1809, that portion of the County of Kanawha, extending from the Big Sandy up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Little Guyandotte, and thence with the Mason County line to the Teays Valley, etc., was constituted the County of Cabell. The same act appointed a commission to locate a county seat and a place for the public buildings. On May 9, 1809, the commission made the following report:

"We, John Shrewsbury, William Clendennin, John Reynolds, Jesse Bennett and David Ruffner, appointed to locate the public buildings under the act, etc., taking into consideration the convenience and inconvenience of the population, and interest of the county, do fix the mouth of the Guyandotte, on the upper side, in the middle of a field, occupied by William Hold-erby, as the most practicable place for said public buildings, etc."

To this day the older citizens of Guyandotte refer to the ground which constituted this field as the "court house square." This square consisted of one hundred feet on either side of what is now Bridge Street and extending from Main Street back to the alley which separated the lots abutting on Main Street from those abutting on Guyan, and included Bridge Street itself,

from what is now the intersection of Main Street back to this alley. This necessitated the formation of the town of Guyandotte, the history of which will be dealt with subsequently.

The first justices of Cabell County were Manoah Bostie, Mark Russell, and Henry Brown. Edward Morris was the clerk. Thomas Ward was appointed sheriff, February 14, 1809, with Jeremiah Ward, Nathaniel Scales and M. Bostie, sureties on his bond. On July 2, 1810 Henry Brown was appointed sheriff of the county by the governor of Virginia, and he gave bond with Edmund Morris, Mark Russell, Henry Haynie and John Rogers as his sureties.

In a volume of the West Virginia Historical Magazine, published in Charleston in 1901, is the following which is of interest in this connection

"We have thus, at an early day, the Buffingtons, from the County of Hampshire, the Hamptons and Browns, from Prince William County, the Scales, from North Carolina, and Mark Russell, from Mecklenburg, near the North Carolina line.

"Across the mouth of the Guyandotte there was a ferry, as there was also across the Ohio, both owned by Thomas Buffington.

"The county road from Guyandotte to Big Sandy was along the river bank, with large sycamore, elm and other trees on the bank on both sides of the road. The early farm houses were built near this road and the first below Guyandotte was that of the Buffingtons, then that of Robert Adams, then that of Jeffrey Russell, then James Buffington, who afterwards moved to Ohio, and John Russell took his place. Robert Adams' place went to Col. William Buffington, afterwards to his daughter, Mrs. Judge Hagen. The Jeffrey Russell and John Russell farms went to Col. William Buffington and afterwards to his son, Dr. John N. Buffington.

"John Laidley, after the war in 1812, located in Cabell County, married Mary Scales Hite, and was the attorney for the commonwealth all his life. He bought the farm next below the Russell farm and moved there in February, 1828, and afterwards built thereon. This was known as the New place. Jacob Hite had purchased the farm next below and conveyed it to his brother, William Hite.

"Dr. William Paine owned next below. Then came the property of Mrs. Lane, and then the farm of the Staley family.

"In 1811-12 Henry Hampton sold to George and John Holenback, farms, and Hampton (Dr. Henry) lived on the farm on which the academy was afterwards located, the James Holderby farm. Mark Russell purchased next below and lived the rest of his life thereon; this passed to James Grigler, afterwards to his son-in-law, James Harvey Poage.

"The next farm below was that of Major Nathaniel Scales, which afterwards was the home of Frederick G. L. Beuhring.

"Just below the Scales farm came that of Richard and Dr. Benjamin Brown. Richard sold out to the Doctor and moved to the forks of the Big Sandy, and Dr. Brown resided on his farm until his death in 1848, when this farm passed to Albert Laidley, who had married Vesta Brown. The farm next below was known as the Stribling farm.

"Then came the farm of Capt. Samuel Johnston, who purchased of Henry Clark in 1849. Then came the farm of Isaac Johnston, and next was that of Alexander Pine, and then the farm of Mrs. Bellamy, and then Martin Hull, and then in order, William Poage, James Poage, James Negley, at the mouth of Four Pole, the McCormicks and Handleys, which took to the mouth of Twelve Pole Creek, and below are found Thomas L. Jordan and the Morgan Bottom to Big Sandy."



FIRST SETTLERS

THE BUFFINGTONS.

William Buffington came from Pennsylvania and settled in Hampshire County prior to 1857, and received from Captain John Savage, in 1772, his interest in the grant of Crown lands for services rendered in the French and Indian war. By will, dated 1774, and recorded in August, 1784, he directed the conveyance of this land to his sons, Thomas and William Buffington, in trust for all of his children, and the deed was made in 1785. There are mentioned in this will the names of Joel, Thomas, William, David, Richard, Jonathan, Susanna, Ruth and Mary, sons and daughters, and Mary, his wife.

Thomas and Jonathan Buffington came to the Savage grant and the former took active control of it. The Buffingtons now residing in Cabell County are descended from him and his wife, Anna Cline, whom he married in 1775. Twelve children were born to this couple, but only four of them lived to be grown. They were William, Susan, Rebecca and James. Susan married Martin Hull and died young. Rebecca married John Russell, and James married a Miss Layne and moved to Ohio.

Therefore Col. William Buffington was the sole propagator of his father's line in Cabell County. He was born in 1787, and died in 1858. His wife was Nancy Scales, a native of North Carolina. By profession he was a surveyor of lands and he was incidentally commander of a regiment of militia. He built a home at Cedar Grove, and this property, known as the old Buffington homestead is still standing near the Guyandotte point, just below the Emmons home. He enjoyed vast possessions, owning both land and slaves and his income was large.

Peter Cline Buffington, 1814-1875, was the oldest son of Col. William Buffington. After receiving his education at Kenyon College, Ohio, he became a surveyor. During later years he represented the county in the legislature and was commissioner of forfeited and delinquent lands. He was the first mayor of the City of Huntington.

Three sons and one daughter of Col. Peter Cline Buffington now reside in Huntington. These are Dr. E. S. Buffington, Peter Cline Buffington, and Garland Buffington, and Mrs. Frank B. Enslow.

Among other descendants of the Buffington family who reside in Cabell County are the descendants of Judge William H. Hagen, who married Mary Jane, the eldest daughter of Col. William Buffington, and whose children, H. B. Hagen, James Hagen, Mrs. Harry C. Harvey, Mrs. Nannie Thompson and Mrs. Stella Fontaine.

THE LAIDLEY FAMILY.

John Laidley was the original representative of his family in Cabell County. He went from this county to serve in the army of the United States during the war of 1812, after the close of which he returned to Guyandotte and engaged in the practice of law. He became prosecuting attorney of the county and filled this office until the time of his death in 1863.

Of his sons it is probable that Albert played the greatest part in the development of the county. He married, as is stated elsewhere between these covers, Vesta Brown, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Brown. After the death of his father-in-law, he purchased the Brown estate and lived there. He conducted a store, was postmaster, and managed his farm and a saw mill, built steamboats and raised stock. He lost heavily in the late fifties, but was able to pay off all of his debts, after which he gave up his business and read law, being subsequently elected to the legislature of Virginia. After the war he sold to C. P. Huntington much of the land which now comprises the City of Huntington.

William Sydney Laidley, another son of John Laidley, resides at present in Charleston. He is one of the foremost students of the state's history and is particularly interested in the history of Cabell County.

Helen M. Laidley, the youngest daughter of John Laidley, married Lewis H. Burks, and she still resides in Huntington. The father of John Laidley came from Scotland and settled on the Monongahela, where he held more than 25,000 acres of land under patent.

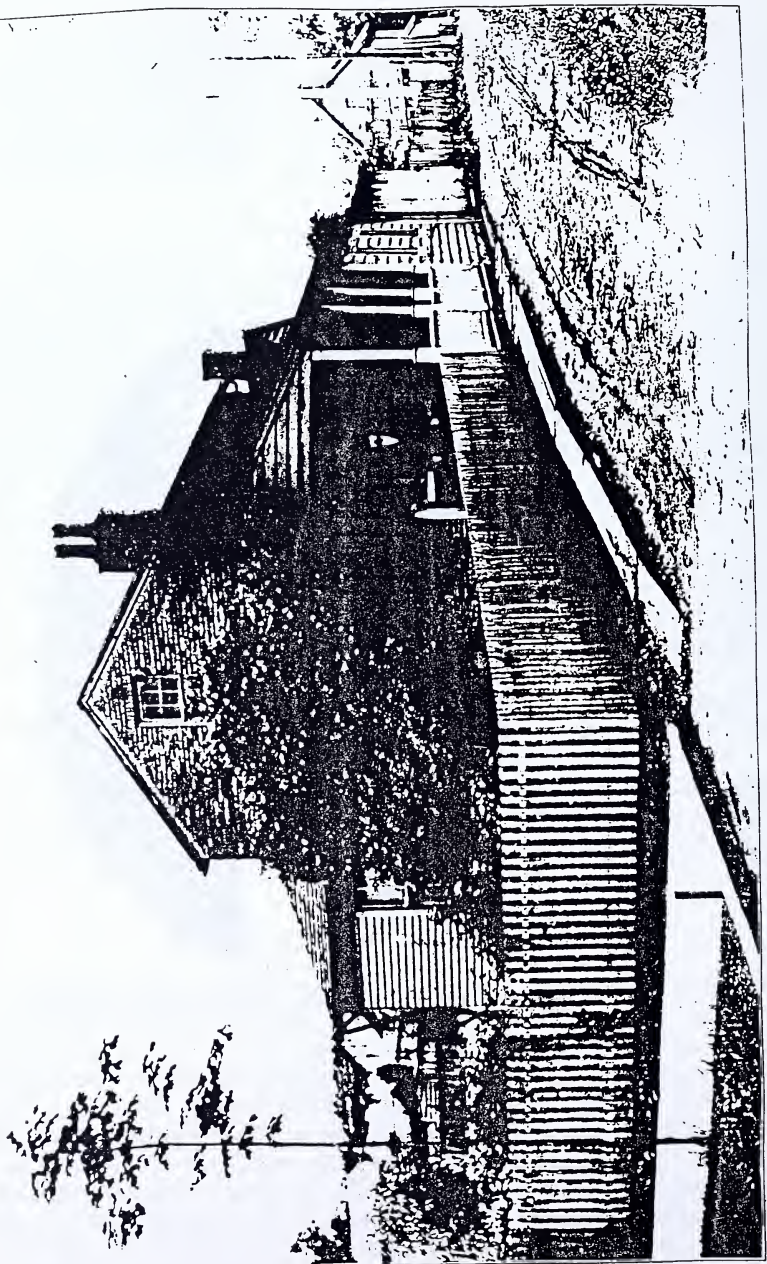
THE HITE FAMILY.

Jacob and William Hite, sons of John Hite, of Rockingham County, the latter a grandson of Jost Hite, the pioneer of the Shenandoah, were the first members of that family to come to Cabell County. Jacob came to the Savage grant in 1808 and purchased a tract on the Guyandotte about midway between what is now Guyandotte and Barboursville. He also purchased land on the Ohio and this he subsequently sold to his brother William. William Hite resided in his later days in Guyandotte, and his sons, John B. Hite, William Hite, and Frank Hite were merchants and manufacturers. John W. Hite, the only son of Jacob Hite, was a merchant of Guyandotte and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and county.

There are many descendants of that family now in Cabell County. Best



JOHN B. HITE, FATHER OF J. B. HITE, OF GUYANDOTTE



Residence of John B. Hite, Main Street, Guyandotte. This is one of the town's historic homes.

known among them is William F. Hite, of this city, division freight agent for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. He was born in Guyandotte and entered into the employ of the Chesapeake & Ohio as a telegraph operator. Later he was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio, but returned after time to the Chesapeake & Ohio. He holds a high place in the councils of the road, and there is every reason to believe that the eminence he has already gained is but a stepping stone to that which awaits him. He married Miss Anna Ensign, the only daughter of Major Ely Ensign.

John B. Hite, of Guyandotte, a son of John B. Hite, who was a son of William Hite, was born in 1855 in the home on Main Street in which he still resides. He has held positions of honor and responsibility at numerous times, having been a member of the council, marshal and treasurer. He is of the sixth generation of the descendants of Jost Hite. His mother was Elizabeth A. Johnston, a member of another of the old Cabell families. His only sister, Mrs. Alfred A. Fisher, also resides in Guyandotte.

A daughter of the original Jacob Hite died in this city only a few years ago. She was Mrs. Isabella Hite Moore, and until the time of her death she resided with Mrs. L. H. Burks.

THE HOLDERBYS.

The name of William Holderby is found at the very beginning of the records of Cabell County. He was born on York river; his children were James, Robert, Absalom, William, Nancy, Fanny and Eliza. Nancy married a man named Helverson, Fanny married Philomon Chapman, and Eliza married Allen McGinnis. James Holderby became the owner of the land on which Marshall College is now located. His first wife was a Miss La and her daughter married Lieutenant Governor Elisha McComas.

James Holderby's second wife was Miss Lucy Wright, a native of England. She came with her brother Edward to Charleston from Richmond and while there met Mr. Holderby. It is related of this man that for years before his death he rode every morning to Guyandotte, returning at noon and usually repeated the journey in the afternoon. He accumulated a large estate before his death. His daughter, Emma, married Dr. James H. Roge of Charleston. William and Edward Holderby became the owners of the home estates, a great part of which has passed to their descendants of the present day.

THE McCOMAS FAMILY.

John McComas, a Scotch-Irishman, came from Maryland in 1776, and settled on New river, near where Pearisburg now is. A number of his children came into the Guyandotte and Mud river valleys.

Elisha McComas, one of his sons, who was appointed a Brigadier-General

of militia, settled on Guyandotte river just above Salt Rock, about 1800. He was named as one of the trustees in the act of January 5, 1810, creating Guyandotte and the act of 1813, creating the village of Barboursville. He was foreman of the first grand jury sitting in the county, was on the committee that located the county seat at Barboursville.

His sons were William, David and James. David was a lawyer, and became judge of the General Court of Virginia; was judge of the Kanawha Circuit, which included Cabell County. He also, at one time, represented the Kanawha District in the Virginia State Senate.

William McComas was a lawyer and a methodist preacher. He was in the Virginia Legislature; was elected to Congress in 1832, serving two terms; was a member of Secession Convention in 1861; was on the Committee on "Federal Relations," which framed and presented the ordinance, but of the minority, and was one of the 41 who voted against seceding.

William McComas had six sons who lived to be grown. Mathew was in the Mexican war and died early. Elisha M., who was a lawyer, was in the Virginia Legislature, and in the Senate; was lieutenant-governor with Henry A. Wise, and resigned during the Douglas campaign to become the editor of the Chicago Times. He went from there to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he practiced law and engaged in literary pursuits, having written a book entitled "The Problems of Human Life Here and Hereafter," and others. W. W. McComas was a doctor. He commanded a company of artillery on the Confederate side and was killed at the battle of South Mills, North Carolina. A. C. McComas was a lawyer; was a colonel in the Federal army; afterwards practiced law at Fort Scott, Kansas, and at St. Louis, Missouri. He, his wife and son, were killed by Commanche Indians at Silver City, New Mexico.

Rufus F. became a banker and plow manufacturer at Lincoln, Nebraska; died suddenly at Silver City, where he was also interested in silver mines. Benj. J. was a lawyer; was a captain of infantry in the Confederacy; was captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, and was in Fort Delaware when Lee surrendered.

The only daughter of William McComas to live to be grown, and who is now the only living member of the family, is Mrs. Irene O. McKendree, the wife of the late Maj. Geo. McKendree. She now lives at Barboursville.

She has three daughters. Mary, the wife of Geo. W. Johnson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Mildred, the wife of G. A. Henderson, and Georgiana.

Geo. J. McComas, son of Benj. J. McComas, is one of the leaders of the West Virginia bar. He resides in Huntington, was prosecuting attorney of Cabell County 1892-96; married Miss Curtis, of Richmond, Kentucky; has two children, Curtis and Margaret.

The McGinnis family figured prominently in the early settlement of the section composing the counties of Cabell and Wayne, and contiguous territory of West Virginia. Edmund, James and Pylrus McGinnis were brothers who settled there in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and many of their lineal descendants to the fourth generation, reside in the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Putnam, Raleigh and Wyoming at this time, and a large number of the western states. The ancestry of this extensive connection was originally Scotch, but settled in the north of Ireland and emigrated from there to America, thus constituting what is famous in American annals as the Scotch-Irish population. A prominent head of this family was Edmund McGinnis, who, upon landing in this country, settled near Philadelphia, and thence moved to Frederick County, Virginia, subsequently settling at Little Levels, in Greenbrier County, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1802 he moved with his family to Cabell County and settled on the farm which afterwards became well known as the Shelton place, situated on the turnpike between Guyandotte and Barboursville. He raised a large family, all of whom, including himself, with the exception of Allen A. McGinnis, moved in an early day to the west. He was a prominent man among the early people of the Guyandotte valley. He was a surveyor of Cabell County when its territory included a dozen of the present counties. He also represented his county in the General Assembly of Virginia, for seven consecutive sessions. His son, Allen A. McGinnis, the only one remaining in Virginia, was also a prominent man in his day, being a magistrate under the old regime, and high sheriff by reason of seniority in the magisterial office. He was a prominent member of the Virginia Legislature in 1832, and again in 1848. When a young man he married Eliza Holderby, member of a prominent and distinguished family, and a lady noted for her refinement and Christian piety. They had nine children, three of whom, Dr. A. B. McGinnis, Judge Ira J. McGinnis and Mrs. J. W. Thornburg, resided in Cabell County. The father died in his eighty-fifth year and the mother in the eighty-second year of her age.

Judge McGinnis, in his early professional life, was elected prosecuting attorney of Cabell County, and held that office up to the beginning of the Civil war, at which time he followed his state into the perils of the Southern Confederacy, and served in the army up to the closing scene of the "lost cause." In 1872 he was elected to the state senate from the seventh district and served four years as a member of that body. He was a member of the board of directors of the hospital for the insane at Weston for a number of years. The judge always took an active interest in politics and was prominent as a democratic politician and orator. In 1880 he was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit, which high office he filled acceptably for eight years. In 1881 he was married to Miss Kate, daughter of John W. Hite

a gentleman of high standing and one of the old families among the early settlers of Cabell County. Mrs. McGinnis died in a few years after their marriage. She was a lady of culture and remarkable Christian excellence.

After some four years Judge McGinnis was again married, his second wife being Miss Frances E. Beuhring, who was also a descendant of one of the old time families, and a devoted Christian and lady of refinement. They are survived by one son, Ira J. McGinnis, who now resides in Guyandotte. Her death took place about four years after their marriage. Some time later the Judge went west, remaining two or three years, and then returned to Guyandotte, where he spent the declining years of his life. Judge McGinnis died March 27, 1900, at the residence of Dr. A. B. McGinnis, Guyandotte, West Virginia. He was a member of the M. E. Church, South, Guyandotte, and on his return from the west was a regular attendant up to the time of his death.

OTHER FAMILIES.

Much more could be written concerning the early Cabell families and their descendants. There are, for instance, the Russells, descended from Mark and Jeffrey Russell, the Thornburgs, one of the first families of the upper county, the Burks, the Johnstons, the Poages, the Beuhrings, the McCulloughs and the Everetts, besides many others, as well deserving of mention as any of these, but the history of whom is harder to trace than that of those who took their titles originally from the Savage grant.

1810

GUYANDOTTE

1910

By W. S. LAIDLEY.



IN THE celebration of the Centennial of Guyandotte, it seems in order to speak of what has transpired in the history of the town in the last hundred years, and need not confine ourselves to that date.

We will consider why there was a town located here; when it was founded; why it was so named, and why it grew and became famous as it did.

The principal event in the history of the town was its destruction during the Civil war, when Col. Zeigler, of U. S. A., came into the town and applied the torch thereto and burned the business part of the town and many homes of its citizens.

By some this was called vandalism, and by some it was said to have been done because Col. Clarkson, of the U. S. A., attacked the town and captured the regiment that was being recruited there by the United States officer, Col. Whaley.

This question, whether the destruction of the town was justified, we shall not discuss, but mention the fact of the conflagration and that the town has not since recovered entirely from the effect thereof.

We may be excused for our deep interest in the history of the place, because of our growing up from our youth near the same, and being impressed with its importance and the superiority of its people. It may be said that we could not help it and have never outgrown our impressions.

While it was in 1810 that the legislature made the place a town, it is hardly to be supposed that this was its beginning.

Before this date, it was part and parcel of the new county of Cabell, and even the county seat thereof; and before it was part of Cabell County, it was a part of the county of Kanawha; before Kanawha, it was in Montgomery, and before that it was in Fincastle. It was in Kanawha from 1789 until 1809.

We shall attempt an explanation of why there was a town located here, and this brings up the early settlement of the surrounding country.

The settlement of the colony of Virginia began on the eastern coast, and as the country filled up, the settlements extended westward. Strange as it may appear, with the western part of Virginia almost unlimited (and there was no limit to the quantity of the land), there was, at an early day,



All that remains of Buffington Mill which was destroyed by fire in 1861.

a disposition of the people to crowd to the frontiers and secure homes and farms in the west.

At one time it was very far west to cross the Blue Ridge, but ere long the settlers in the Valley of Virginia began to hunt lands in Kentucky ere before they had gotten rid of the Indians at home. It was the contest the western Indians that kept back many settlers for a long time, but there were men who loved the dangers of hunting wild animals and there were men who wanted to purchase, own, and hold title to all creation; large estates and become landlords, etc., so that at a very early day surveyors and men to accompany them with guns were sent into the wilds the west, to locate lands.

About the year 1749 the French attempted to claim all the land watered by the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, which claim, if sustained, would con- sider the English to the east of the Alleghanies, and the French made attempt to connect their holdings in Canada and their holdings in the south at Orleans by establishing forts; and by securing the aid of the Indians, would prevent the English from ever recovering any control of the western world. The French and English were generally at war, and had been ages back; but about the time of which we write there had been no declaration of war and they were not then considered enemies.

About 1754 the Indians east of the Alleghanies all removed to the west of the Ohio river, and became allies of the French, and about that time the English, through the Colonial government of Virginia, considered it necessary to put some stop to the pretensions and encroachments of the French, and had about that time secured the aid and friendship of the Indians and were building forts and scouting around as if they owned the country.

The Indians made their homes on the north of the Ohio river and made raids into Virginia against the white people they might find therein, and an early date and kept it up as long as they could. The last white man killed in Kanawha by an Indian was in 1794.

But in 1754 the governor of Virginia called for volunteers, and promised the soldiers they should be given 200,000 acres of land for their services in the western part of the state for the French and Indian war. After that war was over, it was in 1771, that a surveyor was sent to locate these lands to the soldiers, and William Crawford came to this part of the country and located the land for which a grant was given to John Savage and 59 others, and it was ever after known as the "Savage Grant." This survey included land above the Guyandotte river, up the said river a short distance, and down the Ohio to Big Sandy, and also up the Sandy on both sides.

The surveyors did not remain, but returned to the east, and poor William Crawford was sent in command of some soldiers into Ohio, against the Indians, and they captured and burned him at the stake, near Sandusky in 1782.

Although there was a severe battle at Point Pleasant in October, 1774, there was no known settler on the Ohio river on the Savage Grant.

In 1775 the owners of the said grant determined to divide up the said land, so granted to them, in a large body, and Thomas Buffington came as the surveyor, with others, to make the partition.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hite, 6 Leigh, 588, it is stated that in 1775 some of the grantees of the 28,627 acre grant to John Savage and others, proceeded to make partition of the said land among themselves and other owners and that several of them took possession pursuant to that division and claimed the exclusive property in the lots so assigned to them *and have ever since possessed and enjoyed the same.*

There is nothing to show who the parties were that so remained and held possession of any part of said grant, and it contradicts the established tradition that there were no settlers on said grant until after 1796.

In the suit of Coleman vs. Morgan, brought in Staunton, the partition of 1775 was alleged to be unjust and a decree was made to appoint commissioners to equalize the division. In 1801 one Waggoner came to the locality and found the land in possession of squatters or persons temporarily settled thereon.

William Buffington lived in Hampshire County, on the south branch of the Potomac, and he had purchased the rights of Capt. John Savage, and it called for considerable land. He sent two of his sons to attend to the partition in 1775. These were Thomas and Jonathan Buffington, but they did not settle on the lands for over 20 years afterwards.

Thomas Hannan was on the Little Guyan, in 1796, and he has been regarded as the first settler in the country afterwards known as "Cabell County," and it is stated that Thomas Buffington and others came soon after Hannan.

The war in the west with the Indians in 1794-5 seemed to have rendered Indian depredations a matter of the past, and settlers then began to come west, and to make homes on farms and in towns. The persons who had purchased the rights of the soldiers in the Savage Grant began to hunt up the same and to move thereto.

It is a fact, however, that not a single soldier ever removed to or lived on any part of this grant.

Kanawha Valley began to grow in 1775, and it seems to have spread rapidly after 1794, so that there were settlers at the mouth of the Kanawha, and Mason County was formed in 1804, and so also was that part of Kanawha west of Mason County filling up with settlers. These settlers were, in part, the purchasers of the rights given to the soldiers in the French and Indian war, and they settled along the Ohio from and near the said town, on the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers.

The grants were not recorded in the county court clerk's offices, but deeds were so recorded and those deeds began to appear in Kanawha County after 1800.



The records of the names of the Savage grant were shown in the suit at Staunton, which was brought to set aside the partition of the said grant made in 1775. There are other records, however, in Kanawha in the county court which show transactions in the western part of said county which afterward became part of Cabell County.

The names of many purchasers of interest in the Savage Grant will be familiar to the older people of Cabell County, some of whom are as follows:

Morgan, who owned just above Big Sandy; McCormicks, above Twelve Pole Creek; Poages, above Four Pole; Martin Hull, Chadwicks, Hamptons, Browns, Russell, Hollenbacks, Scales, Hites, Morris, McGinnis, Ward, Crump, Holderby, Kelly, Spurlocks, Catlett, Buffingtons, Rogers, Savage, Jr., Gholson, Griffiths, and others.

While there must be a great deal of information in the records of Kanawha County Court, the want of proper index thereto makes it very difficult to secure it, except by reading more than is wholesome and then it requires a familiarity with names in order to locate the people.

In 1802, the court appointed William Merritt, John Russell and Thomas Buffington to view a road leading from Merritt's Mill to Van Bibber Ferry on the upper side of the Guyandotte river.

This hardly gives us much idea of the location of the road, and about the same time there was a road ordered to be viewed from the mouth of Mud river to the falls of the Guyandotte, and a road to be viewed from the mouth of the Kanawha to the Little Guyandotte. Jeremiah Ward was appointed as overseer of the road from the mouth of Mud to Cabell, and William Huff in same year, 1802, was appointed a constable for the neighborhood of the mouth of Guyandotte.

We have given the names of many settlers on the lands between Guyandotte and Big Sandy. These settlers were principally, if not all, from Virginia. The soldiers that volunteered in the French and Indian war were Virginia men in the service of the King of England. They sold out their claim to said lands and not a single soldier ever settled on any of the Savage grant, but the purchasers came and took possession along after 1800. But few, if any, had their land assessed to them until later than 1800.

Thomas Buffington was appointed the keeper of a ferry across the mouth of Guyandotte, and also the Ohio river in 1803, and it was but a few months thereafter when he was indicted for not keeping better boats; this indictment was made by John Allen, Deputy Sheriff. Also the overseer of the road from Big Sandy to John Morris' on Mud river, was indicted for not keeping the road in repair.

The Court record shows that there was allowed \$2.50 for each wolf scalp that was brought in, and from the names, it seemed that most of them came from this vicinity.

One peculiarity in these records is that there is no mention made of any

town, either of Guyandotte or of Barboursville, but their location was spoken of as the mouth of Guyandotte and the mouth of Mud. In 1808 there was an application made to establish a ferry across the mouth of Mud, and to establish a road from the mouth of Guyandotte to the falls of Guyandotte.

The report of the commission on the ferry at the mouth of Mud was in favor of the ferry, and the same was signed by Manoah Bostick, Michael H. Land, Allen Reece, Nathaniel Scales, Joel Estler, Edmund Morris, Jr., Hilyard, Sampson Sanders, and others.

The road from Big Sandy to the Guyandotte was along the Ohio river on the bank, and there were trees, Elm and Sycamore, all along.

The farm houses were all built to front the road and the barns built to the rear. Were I to say that in my day, these large trees were seen and remains of a bridge at the branch in front of the Academy also, it might be said that either I was quite ancient or had a lively imagination.

The river road was changed to the middle of the farms about 1833 and that accounts for some barns appearing in front of the houses.

We might say that the town of Guyandotte was occasioned by the hunters and surveyors going to Kentucky, by the settlers on the Savage grant, who desired to form a camp for protection against the Indians, in the first place, and afterwards by more substantial improvements made for protection, for business and association.

CABELL COUNTY FORMED.

By act of law, 1809, the western part of Kanawha County was made into Cabell County. Edmund Morris was appointed its clerk, Thomas was its first sheriff, Ira Wilson the prosecuting attorney, and the judges were Manoah Bostick, Mark Russell, Henry Brown and perhaps others.

It seems that the first Circuit Superior Court was held in April, 1810, in the house of William Merritt. The lawyers were, David Cartmel, Reuben Hunter, W. H. Cavendish, John Mathews, Ballard Smith, Lewis Summers and Sylvester Woodward.

COURT HOUSE OF CABELL.

There seems to have been some trouble along this line, and the Legislature appointed a commission to locate the county buildings. They were, Shrewsbury, David Ruffner, John Reynolds, William Clendennin and John Bennett; they were residents of Kanawha and Mason counties. They report that they had selected a place in the middle of a field at the mouth of Guyandotte, on the upper side, which field was occupied by William Holder. No mention of any town was made as being there then.

In the report of Virginia cases, page 176, there is a case of Commonwealth vs. Morris. John Morris was indicted for making the charge publicly against

Thos. Ward, sheriff, that he, Ward, had circulated a petition among the citizens, obtaining their signatures, asking the Legislature to locate the county seat of the new county of Cabell on his plantation, *where it was first held*, and Morris says that Ward circulated this petition secretly and the sheriff secured signatures by promising not to be over strenuous in collecting taxes. Morris said that Ward's plantation was no suitable place, that it was among the hills and mountains, not near the center of population, or territory, but the most inconvenient place that could be thought of.

There was a question of law in the case raised, whether Morris would be allowed to prove the truth of his charges, and it was held by the general court that he could. We imagine this explains why the commission of men from other counties was appointed to locate the court house, but it is said that the court had been held on Ward's plantation, and in the house of William Merritt. Judge Coalter's court was held in April, 1809, and the court house was located in May, 1809.

From all which we should judge that when the application was made to the Legislature for the establishment of the county of Cabell, that there was no mention made of the location of the court house and perhaps it was left to the court. And then Major Thos. Ward sent in his petition to have it located on his plantation and John Morris, Jr., learned thereof and he talked plainly and sent his reply to the Legislature, for which he was indicted, and the commission was appointed to locate the county seat.

We imagine that Ward's plantation was either where Barboursville was located or near there, and we also surmise that William Merritt's house was either near his mill, near the mouth of Mud, or in Barboursville, and that Judge Coalter held his court there for the reason that he had not learned of any buildings suitable in the middle of Holderby's field at the mouth of Guyandotte.

We confess that this explanation is not entirely satisfactory. We do not know when the court house was removed to Guyandotte, or when it was removed therefrom, nor to what locality it was taken. We find that Guyandotte was made the court house in 1809, and established as a town in 1810, which looks as if it was growing backward.

We take it for granted that Holderby's field was in Guyandotte from the description, although it is not so stated, and small towns do not often have large fields therein.

The act says that 20 acres of land owned by Thomas Buffington was made a town by name of Guyandotte, and that the following persons are made trustees, viz.: Noah Scales, Henry Brown, Richard Crump, Thos Kilgore, Edmund Morris and Elisha McComas.

Thos. Buffington lived on the lower side of Guyandotte, near the bank of the Ohio. William Buffington lived and died in Hampshire County, and

sent his son to the Savage grant, Thomas Buffington. Col. William Buffington, the son of Thomas, was a surveyor and lived in his residence a distance from his father's house in a cedar grove and a brick house.

Col. Peter Buffington was a son of Col. William and he built near Academy, and his sons, Dr. Standard Buffington, Garland Buffington, P. C. Buffington, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Frank B. (Juliet) Enslow, reside in the City of Huntington.

Guyandotte was laid off into lots and streets which were sold, apparently at auction, by the trustees. Thomas Buffington made the deed and collected the purchase money.

The first deed recorded was to Sanders Witcher, for \$67.00, then Daniel Witcher, John Rogers, Abram Witcher, Edmund McGinnis, William Merritt, Edmund Morris, Richard Crump, John Simmons, James Gallaher and others.

Whether they all became residents, or whether they were speculators in a boom sale of town lots, we did not learn, but James Gallaher, who lived in Gallipolis, floated his house down to Guyandotte and set it up and went into business. After living there until about 1833, he purchased the Mark Run farm and built his brick house thereon.

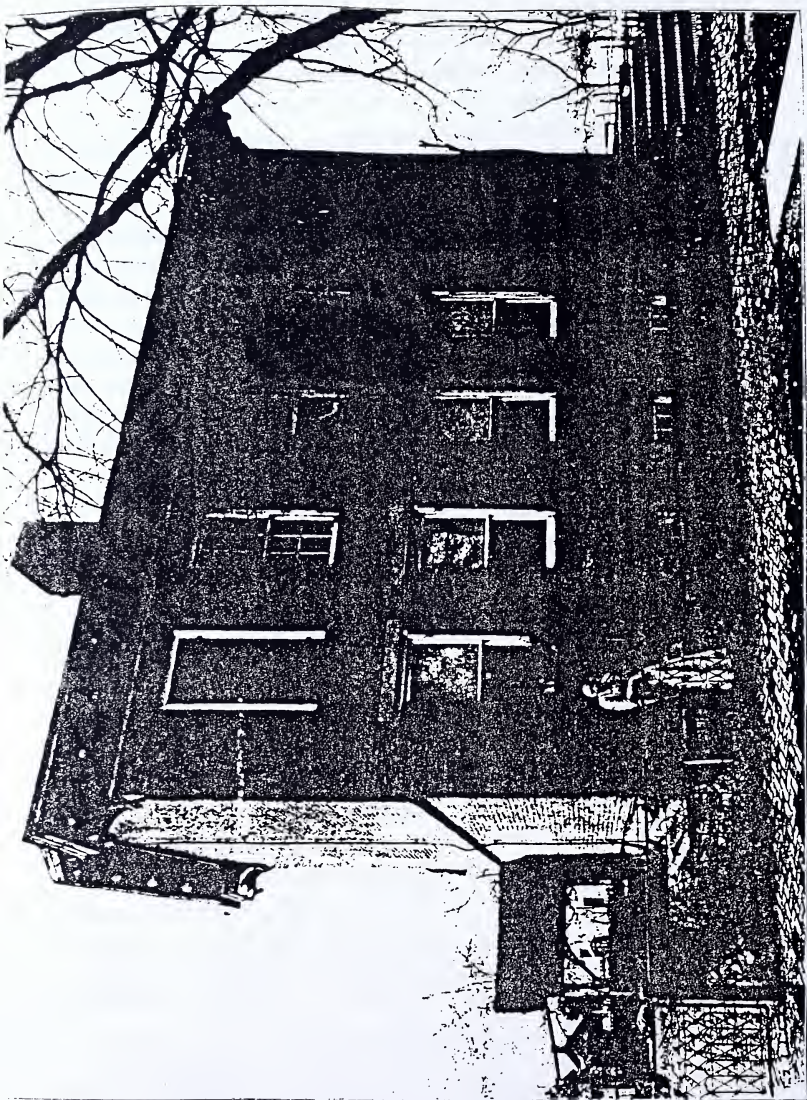
With navigation on the Ohio, and the lumber business on the Guyandotte, general business in stores and factories suitable for the farming in the vicinity, the town proceeded to grow — it could not help it!

We must now ask, why was the place named Guyandotte? Most probably because it had so long been known as "the Mouth of the Guyandotte," it had naturally assumed this name for short. But where did the river get the name of Guyandotte? This question has never been satisfactorily answered, but I will give one and some another explanation.

When it was visited by the surveyors in 1771-2, they called this stream "Little Sandy" and so marked it on their map or plat of their survey.

The first time the name was ever heard of, is found in a book called "Dunmore's War," which is a history of the year 1774, and the battle of Pleasant, in which book is found "Hanson's Journal," which gives an account of the travels and work of a company of surveyors that went from Fincastle County, Virginia, in April, 1774, to Kentucky. They reached the mouth of Elk April 16, the mouth of Coal on the 18th, and passed the mouth of Potomac on that day, and on the 20th they reached the mouth of the Kanawha where they met some traders and learned that the Indians were numerous and unfriendly on the Ohio river.

On the 22nd of April, this company with eighteen men and four horses started down the Ohio and on the 24th they went to the Little Guyandotte where they found a battoe loaded with corn, and they took about three bushels and on the 26th, while in camp, other men came to them, and on the 28th they went to the Great Guyandotte, 20 miles, where they saw some Delaware



Residence Built by Dr. Thomas Buffington, Headquarters of the Army Officers During the Civil War-- Now Owned by Mrs. A. B. McGinnis

Indians, who told them there were fifty other Indians below them, and proceeded on the 29th to Big Sandy Creek, 13 miles, where they stoppe "cooked their kettle."—See "*Dunmore's War*," 116.

There was no mention of a house or a residence, and yet they nan streams and the distances apart. Here we see for the first time the nam. Gui-an-dot. The first surveyor that ever came in 1771-2, with William S^rford, called the same stream *Little Sandy*, but Crawford lived in Ne or Berkeley County, Virginia, and Hanson did not get the name from hi

We supposed Thos. Buffington called it "Gui-an-dot" in his atter pronounce it as the Delaware Indians called it, Wyandot tribe, which tribe said to have been driven therefrom by the Mohawks long ago, but where Hanson get it, as he had never seen Buffington nor anyone that wa supposed to have seen the stream?

We have imagined that it was intended to pronounce Wyandot, a some manner or means, had become twisted into Guiandotte. Some say there was a Frenchman by the name of Guion that was an Indian trader had located there and gave it the name. If the trader could be estat at the mouth of the river, the story would be plausible. There was a known as the Wyandots and by way of Indian pronunciation, there the slightest difference between Wyandot and Guiandot, and as we evidence of the trader, we have adopted the name of the tribe with an In twang thereto. The surveyors of 1775 adopted the name of Guyandott^t it has stuck to the stream ever since.

It has been brought down by tradition that the William Holderby occupied the field, kept the hotel on the corner of the streets on the and Guyandotte banks; that he was an Englishman from Yorktown, Virg

Dr. Henry Hampton owned considerable land in farms below Guya and lived near where the Academy was afterward built. There is a histo. this man, about his killing a Mr. Shortridge, and was tried and the tria stroyed his fortune, and one of his farms was sold to James Holderby.

Henry Brown was one of the first justices, and he was appointed sheriff after the first year, and while sheriff he was supposed to hav killed, his horse and his hat was found, but his body never was.

The War of 1812 came on and there were many from this vicinity went to defend the country from the wrongs attempted to be impo the British. After this was over, and the town and county grew, we of Guyandotte still booming. There was the same Holderby Hotel kept wards by Gen'l John Smith, and afterwards the famous John G. Wrigl the same for years, and after others had kept it, it was kept by A. M. Whit and it was always well kept.

The passengers by stage from the east, and by boat from Cincinnati Pittsburg, were all entertained at this noted hotel.

The timber business from the Guyandotte, and the sawing into lumber, and many other profitable undertakings, all assumed extensive proportions and the town continued to grow.

Many will remember the hotel of Jacob Bunnardner, and some the hotel of Tom Carroll, the Irishman, the saw mill of Peter Clarke, and others.

MARSHALL ACADEMY.

In 1838, this school was established and was the place of education for the Guyandotte boys. The act establishing the Academy placed the same in the hands of trustees who were Benjamin Brown, F. G. L. Beuhring, James Galaher, John Laidley, Wm. Buffington, John Samuels, Richard Brown, B. H. Smith, and G. W. Summers.

James Holderby sold land to the trustees and a brick four room building was erected thereon and the school started.

It has been said that it was the best school in this end of the state. It was patronized by Mason and Cabell counties and also by Kentucky and Ohio, and always had a large number of scholars from Guyandotte. It was the school for Guyandotte scholars.

In 1842 Wayne County was taken from Cabell. In 1848 the board of public works surveyed the Guyandotte river, evidently looking to river improvement, and the same year the bridge company was incorporated and the incorporators were John W. Hite, John Laidley, F. G. L. Beuhring, Peter Clarke, J. B. Hite, P. S. Smith and Peter C. Buffington, and they built the bridge later.

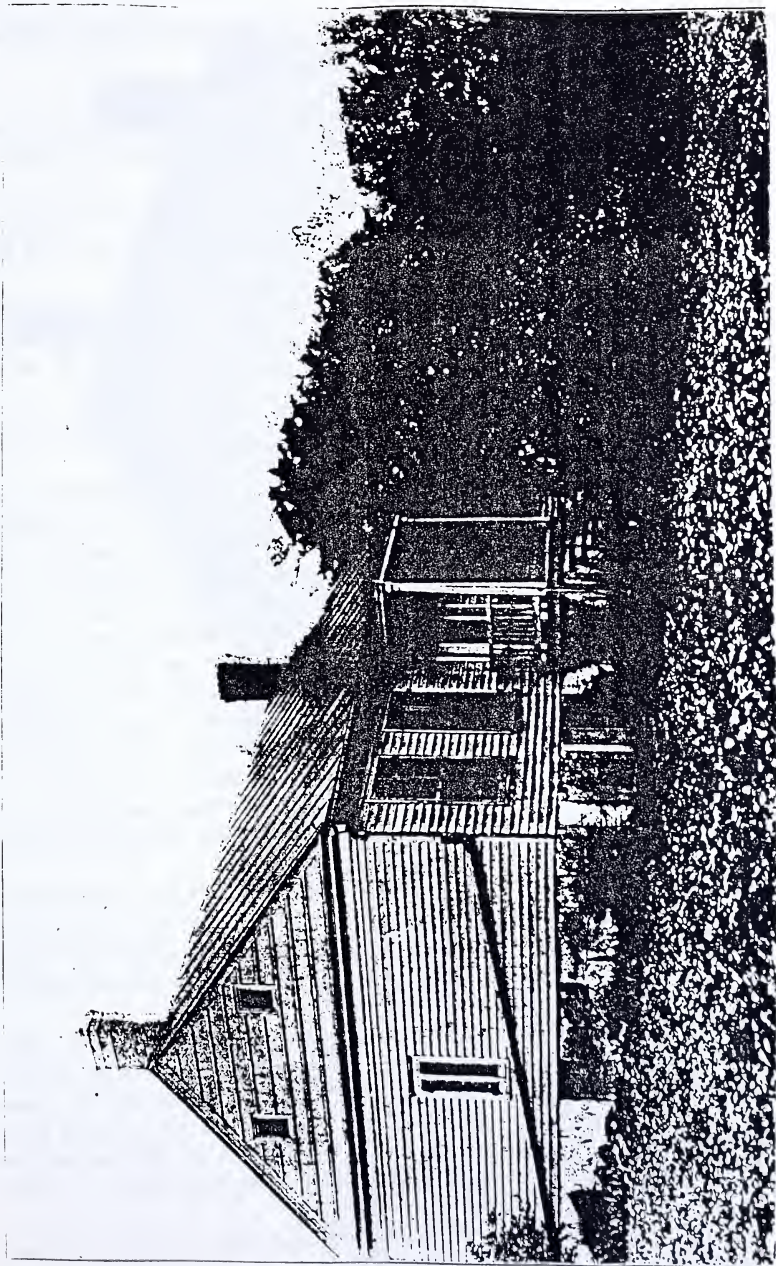
Here we would state that from our earliest recollection, there was a man who lived on the lower side of the river and kept the ferry across the mouth of Guyandotte. He was Sam'l Mark Russell, and was, besides being the good ferryman, mail carrier to Big Sandy, an auctioneer, a temperance lecturer, and a minister of the gospel. He did them all and did them well, and he lived to see the bridge take the place of his ferry and continued to live in Guyandotte for a good long life and died honored and beloved by all men.

In 1849 the Guyandotte Navigation Company was chartered and the incorporators were J. W. Hite, P. S. Smith, H. H. Miller, N. S. Adams, A. M. Whitney, Jas. Emmons, W. C. Miller, John G. Miller, Irvin Lusher, J. L. Keller, Sampson Sanders, Solomon Thornburg, John Samuels, R. McKendree and others.

In the same year the town was incorporated and extended and the trustees were Peter Clarke, J. B. Hite, Ang. S. Wolcott, Robt. Holderby, A. M. Whitney, Jas. Emmons, H. H. Miller, Wm. Buffington, N. S. Adams, Jacob Miller, John W. Hite, and P. S. Smith.

In 1852 the Cabell and Logan Coal Company was incorporated.

In 1854 the Bank of Guyandotte was incorporated with J. W. Hite, P. C.



Budington, H. H. Miller, John Everett, John Laidley, and Dr. G. C. Ricketts, stockholders.

In 1858 the Guyandotte River Railroad was incorporated.

The Navigation Company built its locks and dams and there was navigation on the Guyandotte river, and it enabled the transportation of timber at all seasons of the year.

The construction of these works brought a large number of skilled mechanics to direct the work, and many of them remained and spent the rest of their days here.

We are not confident that the bank ever materialized, and the railroad never got beyond the paper existence, but the town continued to grow and became known on the Ohio river and all through Virginia, as one of the best towns on the Ohio river.

This brings us down to within the memory of many who do not admit that they are old.

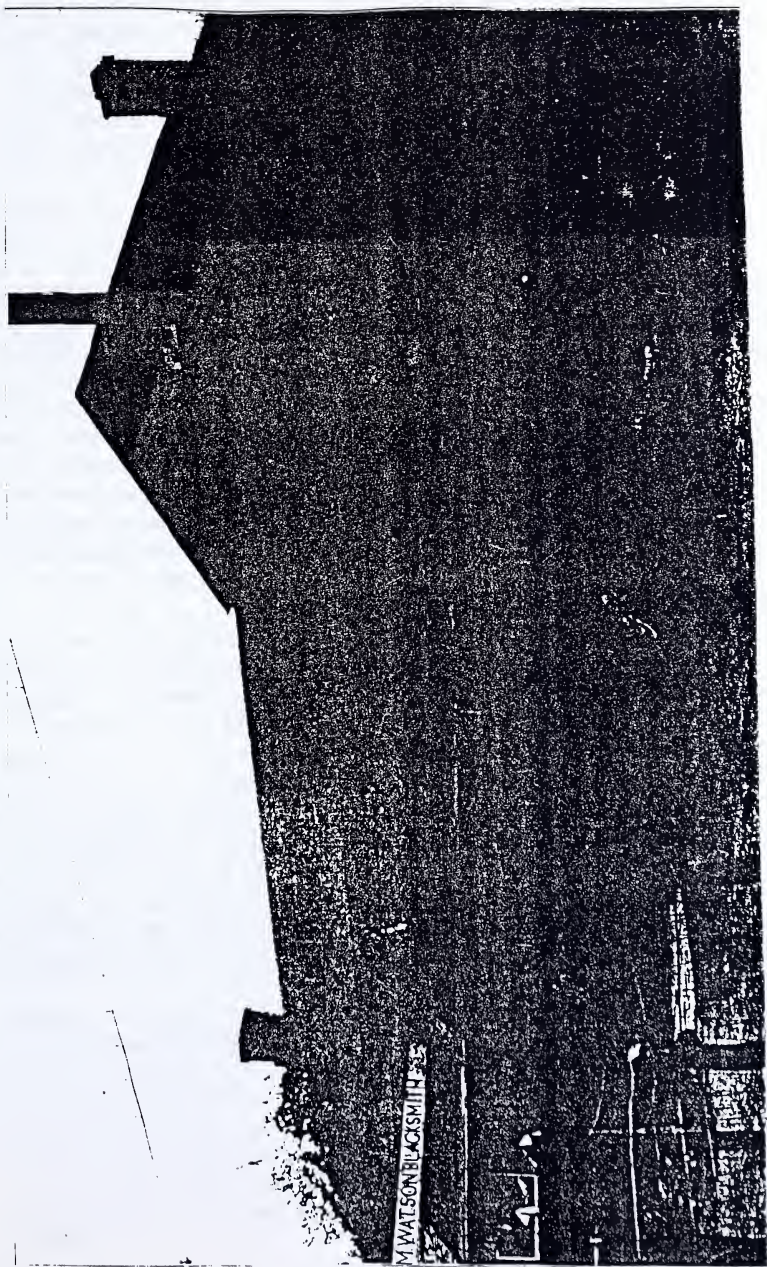
We remember some men that we then regarded as the old men of the place. There was old Mr. Ricketts, who was the constable, and the father of G. C. Ricketts, the physician. There was old man John Ong, the elder, and Col. Isaac Ong, the tailor, and the prominent democratic politician of the place. There was old Mr. Sanford Scott and his two boys; old Mr. Wellington, the carpenter; Victor LeTuttle, the grocer; Mr. Hiltbruner, the tinner, P. H. Keenan, that made saddles and harness; Mr. Sedinger, the shoemaker; Jos. Wheeler, the editor of the Herald; Mr. Wolcott, the wharfmaster; Mr. Hayslip, who always was postmaster, and was a born mathematician. There were others in many other businesses but these have remained in my memory and with whom we had business as a boy and we learned to know their worth.

It would be gratifying to tell of the peculiarities of many residents of this old town that, I as a boy, once knew so well; but this gratification would be too personal and only interesting to a few.

We also have a desire to record the names of the scholars that attended the school at the old Academy, the many boys that made up many classes. in whole or in part; that made up a large part of the games played on the ball ground; that made the road lively going to and from the said school, but this too, perhaps, should not be done.

But there was an incident that we shall relate, though perhaps, it would be best to omit. We, as country boys, went into the old town where we were wont to get the mail, and after attending to our duties, we strolled down towards the hotel on the bank of the Ohio river, and we met a young lady, wearing an apron which to us was unusual and which we did not comprehend, yet we felt sure it was indication of some sentiments and we dared not ask her to explain.

We reached the hotel and in front of it on the river bank there had been



erected a flag-staff and thereon there had been hoisted a flag or banner, the like of which we had never seen before, and we noticed the resemblance of the flag to the apron. We were struck with the new emblems, but were slow to take in the significance of the same. Just then a large side wheeled steam-boat came down the river, whose name was Ohio No. 3. She seemed to be covered with passengers and flags and all of those flags were the old stars and stripes, the only kind we had ever seen before. The boat landed almost under the strange flag on the bank.

There was nothing said about the stars and bars, but everyone seemed to comprehend the matter better than we did. The intensity of the excitement seemed to create a silence. Soon the boat rounded out and was gone and the people on the shore all repaired to their work and those few that were visible on the streets, yet we were under the same excitement and could but ask, *what does it all mean?* and the only answer that came was, that it meant the border of two governments, and no more the United States. Taking a seat on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, on the side next to the river and still considering the two flags, and endeavoring to take in the effect of all of it, we heard something strike the brick wall of the hotel just over my head. We soon took it in that it was from a gun from the opposite shore of the Ohio river, and we took the precaution to move around the corner of the hotel. We became satisfied that the flag meant more than a sentiment, and the bullet more than a man's joke, and once in our lives, perhaps, we were near right.

In giving the history of the place, we have to admit that we have not always been able to harmonize tradition with record evidence, nor to determine which is the nearest to the facts. We have been compelled to guess at much that has transpired and we never claimed to be a good guesser.

What is here given can be taken for what it is worth. We have not, of ourselves, made up much of it, but have endeavored to state it as we found it.

It is a little strange that the town was made, perhaps, in consequence of the Virginia volunteers, as soldiers for King of England against the French and Indians. While other Virginians afterward acquired land for service for the colony of Virginia against the King of England, with the aid of the French, and by Virginia acquiring title to land, they became settlers thereon and these settlers formed combinations for protection which made the beginning of the town.

We make no excuse or apology for what we have here submitted. Had there been more time given to us, perhaps, we might have given more and done better, and maybe not.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

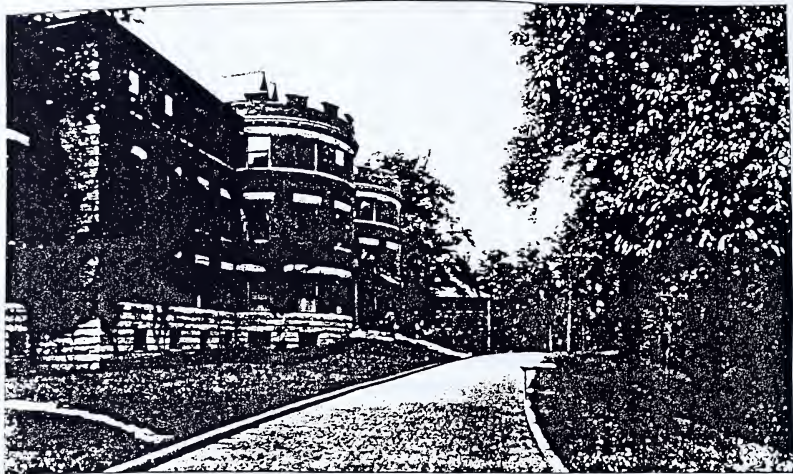
WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM, AT HUNTINGTON.



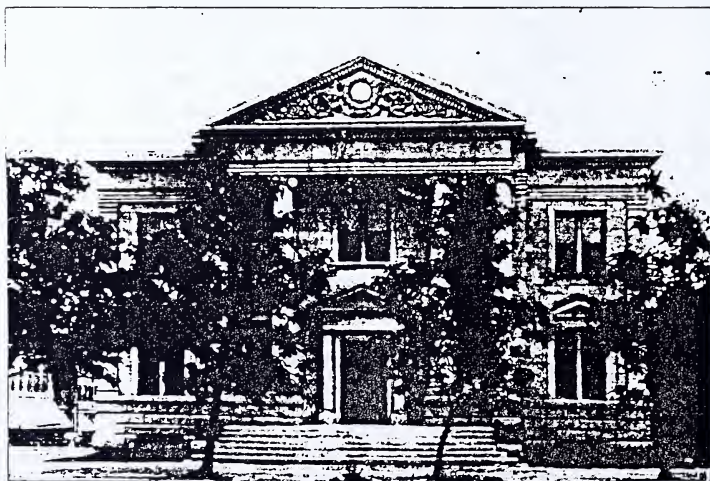
THE West Virginia Asylum, formerly known as the Home for Incurables, was created by an act of the Legislature of 1897. The Legislature of 1901 changed its name to its present title, and also changed the class of patients to be admitted thereto.

The site, consisting of thirty acres of land, was donated to the state by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Huntington, and is a portion of the foot-hills in the eastern edge of the city, high above the thickly settled portion. An electric street car line passes the entrance to the ground. The contour of the ground affords natural drainage and suitable sites for the buildings, which are surrounded by natural forests of more than a thousand magnificent trees.

Building No. 1, for male patients, cost \$45,000, has a normal capacity of 150 patients, and is constructed of pressed brick, Berea sand-stone foundation and tile roof. Building No. 2, original "Home for Incurables," used for old women and children, was originally two stories in height, slate roof, common brick and natural stone foundation. In 1906 one story was added to the main portion of the building and a two story and basement annex was erected at the rear. Building No. 2, including additions cost \$22,000. Building No. 3, for female patients, is identical with building No. 1, and has a capacity for 150 female patients. This building cost \$45,000. Building No. 4, temporary administration building, is constructed of pressed brick, with tile roof and natural stone foundation. The cost of this building was \$50,000. The kitchen building was completed in 1904, and is constructed of common brick, Kentucky sand-stone foundation and tile roof. Tile floor is also used throughout the entire first floor. This building is equipped with a ten ton refrigerating ice plant and was completed and equipped at a total cost of \$21,000. The laundry building is constructed of brick, tile roof and concrete floor, and the erection of which, with its equipment, cost approximately, \$10,000. The power house building is similar in design and construction to the laundry building, and is equipped with a battery of boilers at 250 horse-power, has a duplicate system of electric generators, and has one pump which will furnish 1,000 gallons of water per minute, under high pressure. The cost of the power house and equipment was about \$12,000.



WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

The water supply for this institution is obtained from two wells, located 1400 feet north of the power house and is pumped by deep well electric pumps, capacity 200,000 gallons each twenty-four hours.

At present a three story pressed brick, tile roof building, with Berea sand-stone trimmings, is being erected for the accommodation of 150 male patients, also an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 is being built. When the new building is completed the institution can accommodate 600 patients. The present population is 450, with more than 1700 applications on file.

DR. L. V. GUTHRIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Born in Mason County, 1868, graduated in medicine, College Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and appointed assistant physician of Maternity and Woman's Hospital of that city. Located in Point Pleasant, for the practice of his profession in 1889, and was successful both in practice and business. Elected superintendent of Second Hospital for Insane June, 1897, and established a state wide reputation for executive ability, and as an alienist. Elected superintendent of the West Virginia Asylum June, 1907 and it is largely due to his untiring energy that the institution has reached its position of influence and high standing throughout the state, the population having been increased from 50 to 450 during his incumbency, and will soon have a capacity for 600 patients, and more than enough applications on file to fill the entire institution. Dr. Guthrie is prominently connected with several of Huntington's strongest financial institutions, he is a Mason, a member of Huntington Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and a member of the following medical societies: Cabell County Society, West Virginia State Association, American Medical and Medico Psychological Associations.

MARSHALL COLLEGE

THREE quarters of a century ago an old log house stood on the present site of Marshall College. It was known as Mt. Hebron, and it was used for both school and church purposes.

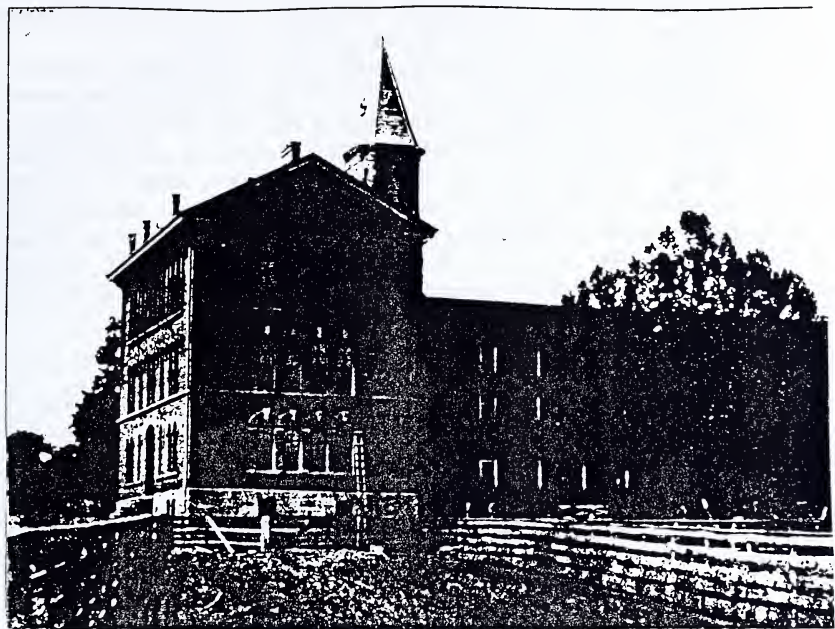
In this now historic old building, John N. Peck was the first and only teacher. Mr. Peck's leadership was prosperous, and an associate became necessary. This associate was a Mr. Shepherd. John Laidley took up the



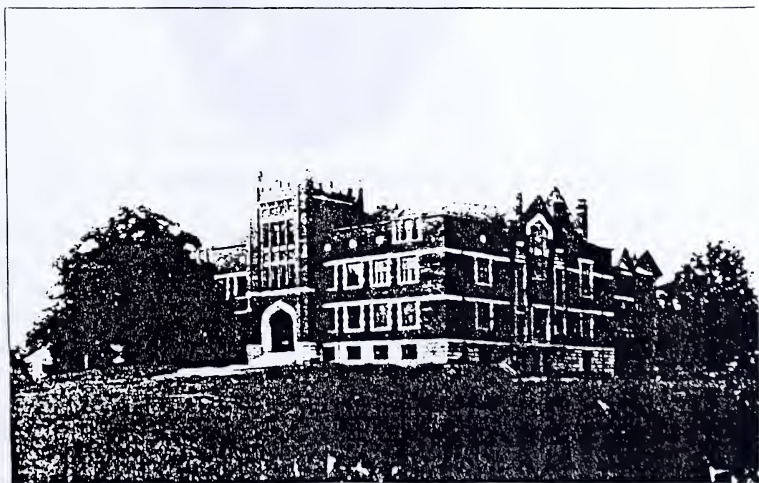
L. J. CORBLY, President

work of securing funds for a new building. One and one-fourth acres of land was purchased from James Holderby in 1838, the particular stipulation being that it should be used for school purposes only.

In the same year, the Legislature of Virginia named several gentlemen



MARSHALL COLLEGE IN 1867, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.



MARSHALL COLLEGE IN 1910, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.

who became the "trustees of Marshall Academy." A building was erected consisting of four rooms, and in this building Messrs. Peck and Shepherd were the first teachers. The academy was named in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The many principals from Peck down through the history of the institution need not be recounted here. In 1858 Prof. B. H. Thackston, well remembered in this county, became principal, and in the same year the Legislature of Virginia changed the name from Marshall Academy to Marshall College.

Shortly after the Civil war this state, by statute, made it the State Normal School, controlled by a state board of regents. At the same time, additional ground was bought, enlarging the campus nearly to its present dimensions. After the city of Huntington was laid out in 1871, the state exchanged ground with the Central Land Company, making the campus conform to the streets and avenues of the city.



C. E. HAWORTH, Vice-President

Prof. Thomas E. Hodges became principal in 1886. Prof. Hodges had control of the school for a decade, giving it a wise and vigorous administration. After his resignation to accept the chair of Physics in the State University, the present incumbent, President L. J. Corbly, was named as his successor. The growth of the institution under President Corbly's constructive and capable guidance has been continuous and rapid. The value of grounds and equipment is now about half a million. The library numbers ten thousand volumes and the school now has over seven hundred alumni, with a present enrollment of about eleven hundred.

Officials of Cabell County, 1910

E. S. DOOLITTLE, Circuit Judge.

T. W. TAYLOR, Judge of the Criminal Court.

IRA J. HARSHBARGER, Sheriff.

R. W. McWILLIAMS, Clerk of Circuit and Criminal Courts.

F. F. McCULLOUGH, Clerk of County Court.

JEAN F. SMITH, Prosecuting Attorney.

T. W. CLARK, President County Court.

JAMES JOY, Commissioner County Court.

D. I. SMITH, Commissioner County Court.

F. A. WEIDER, Assessor.

IRA J. HATFIELD, County Superintendent of Free Schools.

CABELL COUNTY OFFICIALS

JUDGE EDWARD S. DOOLITTLE.

Edward Sturdevant Doolittle, of Huntington, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, August 24, 1855. In 1859 his parents removed to New York, and there resided until 1871, when they moved to Huntington. He graduated at Marshall College in 1874, after which he began teaching school. In the early eighties he accepted the principalship of the Guyandotte public schools, and moved there. He was mayor of the town in 1883 and 1884, and distinguished himself for his services to the people during the great flood which swept the Ohio Valley in '84. At the close of his term of office he moved to Huntington and entered upon the practice of law. In 1896 he was elected judge of the circuit comprising the counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Wayne and Mingo, succeeding Judge Thomas H. Harvey. In 1904 he was elected judge of the new circuit comprising the counties of Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam, a position which he has since occupied.

JUDGE THOMAS W. TAYLOR.

Judge Thomas W. Taylor, of the Criminal Court of Cabell County, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, September 23, 1842. He was reared in North Carolina and prepared for college at an academy at Oxford, North Carolina. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and pursued his studies there until the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the army of the Confederacy in 1862, but was wounded in the seven days' battle around Richmond, receiving a bullet in one of his legs, which ever afterwards incapacitated him for field service. At the close of the war he studied law and moral philosophy at the University of Virginia and received the degree of B. L. In a few years he came with his family to Huntington and entered the practice of law, in which he continued until elected justice of the peace in 1884. He held this position for twelve years, after which he resumed the practice of law. In 1906 he was elected judge of the Criminal Court of Cabell County. For several years past he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of Huntington.



R. W. McWILLIAMS.

Having already served two terms as Circuit Clerk of Cabell County R. W. McWilliams was elected in 1908 to a third term in the same office. He ran as a democratic candidate in a republican county, and was elected in a republican year, all of which goes to show that he is exceedingly popular with his fellow citizens. This popularity is well deserved, as Mr. McWilliams is a man of the highest standard of honor and integrity, and withal kind and genial in his dealings with people of every station.



F. F. McCULLOUGH, COUNTY CLERK.

Frank McCullough is one of Cabell's native sons, a son of Dr. P. McCullough. He has served three terms as clerk and is the most efficient clerk in West Virginia.



IRA J. HARSHBARGER.

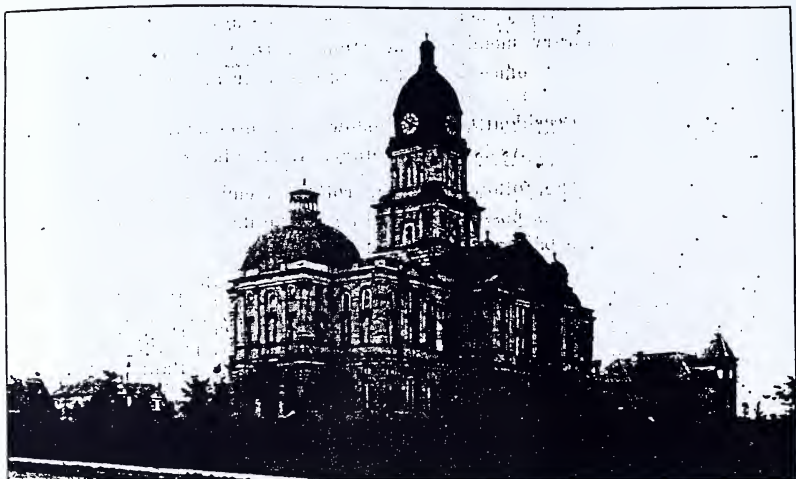
The present sheriff of Cabell, Ira J. Harshbarger, is one of the county's native sons. He was born and reared in Grant district, where he continued to reside until he was elected sheriff for the first time, which was in 1900. He then removed with his family to Huntington, where he has since lived. He is engaged in the milling business at Milton, and this business occupied his attention during the earlier part of his life. In later years he has been

interested in oil development and has large interests in this business West Virginia and Indiana. During his first term as sheriff he made an enviable record, and when he again became a candidate in 1908, he easily achieved the republican nomination and was elected by a large major



JEAN F. SMITH, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Jean F. Smith was born on a farm in Ohio, and by dint of his exertions accumulated sufficient money to attend law school. He entered upon active practice immediately and has risen rapidly. He is a self-made man. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Cabell County in 1908.



CABELL COUNTY COURT HOUSE, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA., 1910

The Bar of Cabell County

Cabell County has been noted for the strength and influence of its members of the legal profession, and of the judiciary. The old lawyers and judges are now all gone, but there is now in the county a bar which will compare favorably with that of any other county in the state.

Cabell County Bar Association was organized January 6, 1908, and has seventy members enrolled. The association has lost by death one of its honorary members, the Hon. B. D. McGinnis, of Guyandotte.

The officers for the present year are as follows:

President, F. B. Enslow; vice president, L. D. Isbell; secretary, W. V. Cowden; Assistant secretary, A. M. Sikes; treasurer, E. E. Williams.

The following is the roll of members, arranged by the association, ^{as} nearly as possible, according to the dates when the respective members to the bar of Cabell County:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. F. B. Enslow | 19. E. E. Williams |
| 2. Thos. W. Taylor | 20. C. S. Welch |
| 3. Thos. H. Harvey | 21. Paul Scott |
| 4. Rufus Switzer | 22. T. R. Shepherd |
| 5. T. J. Bryan | 23. C. R. Wyatt |
| 6. John S. Marcum | 24. W. R. Thompson |
| 7. E. S. Doolittle | 25. H. T. Lovett |
| 8. Thos. A. Wiatt | 26. W. K. Cowden |
| 9. Z. T. Vinson | 27. Herbert Fitzpatrick |
| 10. C. W. Campbell | 28. H. C. Duncan, Jr. |
| 11. Lewis D. Isbell | 29. Geo. S. Wallace |
| 12. D. E. Matthews | 30. J. W. Perry |
| 13. Geo. J. McComas | 31. R. M. Baker |
| 14. John H. Holt | 32. M. B. Henderson |
| 15. R. L. Blackwood | 33. T. A. Null |
| 16. Lace Marcum | 34. E. M. Watts |
| 17. Geo. I. Neal | 35. Jean F. Smith |
| 18. Elliott Northcott | 36. John T. Graham |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 37. W. P. Donahoe | 54. A. L. Gregory |
| 38. Geo. W. Smoot | 55. Pendleton L. Williams |
| 39. L. L. Wilson | 56. Hugh S. Byrer |
| 40. P. H. Marcum | 57. E. V. Townshend |
| 41. Frank Enslow, Jr. | 58. L. P. Miller |
| 42. J. R. Marcum | 59. Daniel Dawson |
| 43. G. R. Heffly | 60. H. C. Warth |
| 44. M. P. Wiswell | 61. Heber H. Rice |
| 45. C. W. Lively | 62. Thos. W. Harvey |
| 46. C. N. Davis | 63. Carney M. Layne |
| 47. Jno. S. Sheppard | 64. B. A. Devol |
| 48. J. P. Douglass | 65. D. W. Brown |
| 49. Frank W. Stephens | 66. J. H. Strickling |
| 50. Henry Simms | 67. John E. Biscoe |
| 51. S. H. Bowman | 68. W. R. Lilly |
| 52. T. F. Eakman | 69. F. M. Livezey |
| 53. W. L. Higgins | 70. E. L. Hogsett |

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Hon. B. D. McGinnis, (deceased).
 Hon. Benj. F. Keller, U. S. Dist. Judge.
 Hon. Edward S. Doolittle, Circuit Judge.
 Hon. Thos. W. Taylor, Criminal Judge.

THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON



THE LAST and greatest era in the history of Cabell County has been made possible by the foundation and growth of the City of Huntington, West Virginia's most progressive and most beautiful municipality. Founded in 1872 the city grew steadily in population and business importance until it became the second city of the state. In 1900 the United States census showed its population to exceed eleven thousand. About five years ago the city, stimulated by the great mineral activities in the counties adjacent, began to grow with almost incredible rapidity. The population, according to the census of the present year, will likely exceed thirty thousand.

Huntington was the first city in the state to adopt the bi-partisan form of government, having put it in effect on the sixth of June, 1909.

After a year of trial the new government is regarded with general approval and the Huntington plan will likely be adopted by many other cities in the near future. The governing body consists of four commissioners, two democrats and two republicans, one of whom is the mayor, this distinction falling to the candidate who receives the highest number of votes. The present board consists of Rufus Switzer, mayor, and John Coon, Floyd S. Chapman and Lester A. Pollock, commissioners.

It is now freely predicted on all sides that Huntington is to be the greatest city between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and that she will eventually surpass the latter city in population and wealth before many years have passed.

This great future is promised because of the wealth of the surrounding country and the enterprise of Huntington people. The city has grown to its present size and importance not through any chance, but through the hard and business like effort of her citizens, who have not failed to take advantage for themselves and for the city of the great commercial opportunities which have been afforded. These men are still here and are still building. Among them are many men who came from other localities, but the old families of Cabell County are well represented.

Officials of City of Huntington, 1910

RUFUS SWITZER, Mayor.

JOHN COON, Commissioner.

LESTER A. POLLOCK, Commissioner.

FLOYD S. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

K. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JOS. R. DAMRON, Treasurer.

T. J. BRYAN, Police Judge.

C. C. CLINGENPEEL, Lieut. Police.

SAM DAVIS, Lieut. Police.

W. W. CHURCH, Chief Fire Department.

Officials of Guyandotte, 1910

O. H. WELLS, Mayor.

VERNON H. CRITES, Recorder.

JAMES MURPHY, Member Common Council.

JOHN M. BEALE, Member Common Council.

M. W. DUGAN, Member Common Council.

ROBT. H. MILLER, Member Common Council.

F. A. KNIGHT, Member Common Council.

IRA O. HARROLD, Marshall.

THOMAS WALKER, Street Commissioner.



O. H. WELLS.

O. H. Wells is the Mayor of Guyandotte. He is now serving his third term, the present being his second successive term. He has served the town twice as recorder, four times as a member of the common council and once as a member of the board of education. He is one of the leaders of the democratic party in Guyandotte and enjoys a great degree of personal popularity. For nine years past he has been foreman of the plant of the Thornburg Manufacturing Company, and a director in this corporation. Mr.

Wells was born at Greensbottom in 1875, and became a resident of Guyandott twenty-one years ago. He is a member of Huntington Lodge No. 313, B. P. O. E., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He has been one of the most industrious workers in the centennial movement.



VERNON H. CRITES.

Vernon H. Crites was born in Ripley, West Virginia, in 1884, a son of Rev. John W. Crites, of the Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He came to Guyandotte with his father in 1899 and at the end of the latter's four years' residence there, declined to go

away. He has risen rapidly in the business world and is at present superintendent of the Island Creek Fuel Company's tipples at Huntington. He is now serving his third successive term as recorder of Guyandotte, and has found time aside from his manifold duties to lend his advice and assistance in the preparations for the centennial. Mr. Crites is a member of Huntington Lodge No. 313, B. P. O. E., and of Second City Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W.



IRA O. HARROLD.

Ira O. Harrold is known as "a man who does things." The qualities which caused him to be so known have never been more strongly marked than they have in connection with the Guyandotte Centennial. Mr. Harrold

was born in Kanawha County forty years ago, and became a steamboatman at an early age. He plied the Ohio and Kanawha rivers for many years, quite a few of them being spent on the government snagboat. E. A. Woodruff. Leaving the river he established himself in Guyandotte. He received the democratic nomination for constable of Guyandotte district in 1908, was defeated. In 1909 he was nominated by the democrats for the marshalship of Guyandotte, to which office he was elected. He soon established reputation for fearlessness and devotion to duty and was re-elected year by the largest majority ever given in a municipal election in the town. He is a member of Western Star Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.





DUDLEY IRVIN SMITH, SR.

A lifelong citizen of Guyandotte, a leader in the town's affairs for many years, Dudley Irvin Smith, Sr., was one of the men who took active and effectual part in the preparations for the centennial celebration.

He was born in Guyandotte, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley D. Smith. Save for those periods in his youth when his work carried him afield, he has resided in Guyandotte continuously. In the days immediately following the war he was a steamboatman. In 1870 after the retirement from the river he was elected sheriff of Cabell County, an office which he held until the close of the year 1876. Since that time he has been prominently connected with the business affairs of the county and of the city of Huntington. He is a director in the First National Bank, The Huntington Land Company, and Hagen, Ratcliff & Company, and is superintendent of The Huntington Land Company, besides having large and extensive holdings outside of these enterprises. He is at present a commissioner of the County Court of Cabell County, to which office he has been elected twice. He has the honor of having received the biggest majority ever given a candidate for office by the people of Guyandotte. He is a member of Western Star Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.

Men Who Made Centennial Possible

JOHN M. BEALE.

John M. Beale, president of the Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Association, was one of the two men who gave the movement its original inception. From the time it was first suggested he strongly advocated a celebration and it was largely through his efforts that the Association was formed and its plans brought to a successful end.

Mr. Beale was born at Apple Grove, Mason County, January 28, 1865. He came to Guyandotte in 1884 and has been in business here since that time. His career has been a successful one, and he is known to have accumulated a considerable estate. He is a democrat in politics and is at present a member of the town council of Guyandotte, an office which he has filled at different times in the past. He is a member of Western Star Lodge No. 11. A. F. & A. M.

BERNHARDT TAUBER.

When the Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Association was formed, Bernhardt Tauber was one of its members. He stated at that time that he would do his part in bringing about the celebration, but requested that he be relieved from committee duty, stating that his business required all of his time. When the movement had progressed further Mr. Tauber was urged to lend his assistance to the finance committee, and, after a time, he consented to leave his business and undertake this work. The committee operated successfully, and this was, in a large measure, due to the fact that Mr. Tauber and one or two other men of affairs neglected their own business long enough to act as its members.

Mr. Tauber was born in Saxony in 1846, and moved to Canada in 1860, engaging in the mercantile business there until his removal to West Virginia in 1880. He engaged in the saw and planing mill business in Guyandotte and continued therein until 1899, when he entered the roofing tile business in Huntington. Mr. Tauber married Miss Mary Etta Wilson, both residing in Canada at the time. They, with their children, have resided in Guyandotte continuously since they came to the United States.



HENRY O. THORNBURG.

Henry O. Thornburg, vice president of the Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County Home Coming Association, was born in Barboursville, but came to Guyandotte when quite young. Largely through his own efforts he has built himself up to a prominent position in the business affairs of Huntington, and the Thornburg Manufacturing Company, of which he is general manager, has long been one of the leading wood working concerns of the city. Mr. Thornburg was the first man not an actual resident of the city of Huntington to become a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Aside from this, he does not belong to anything but the Southern Methodist Church and the democratic party, in both of which affiliations he is staunch and sincere.



Z. T. WELLINGTON.

Postmaster Z. T. Wellington is one of Guyandotte's native sons. He was born on April 12, 1847, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Wellington. Aside from two and one-half years spent in the west, he has resided in Guyandotte always. He has served as assessor of Cabell County, to which office he was elected in 1870, and was for eight years, a deputy sheriff of the county. Upon the appointment of J. S. Miller, auditor, he at one time fixed the valuation of land in the county. He has been a member of the common council and treasurer of Guyandotte. He became postmaster during the first administration of President McKinley and has continued in this position since.



JOSHUA "DOC" SNITER

THE TALL SYCAMORE OF GUYANDOTTE.

"Pour it to 'em."

Joshua Sniter, better known as "Doc" Sniter, "the tall sycamore of Guyandotte," has had a large part in the affairs of the town of Guyandotte. As will be seen by the affidavit, which is a part of this article, he was present and participating when the Union forces burned the town in 1861. After the war he moved with his family to Guyandotte and resided there many years, serving for a long time as the town marshal. Whoever was a citizen of Guyandotte during those days knew and esteemed "Doc" Sniter, whose undaunted courage, tireless energy and never failing kindness of heart endeared him to them. He is now a citizen of Huntington and is marked by the same characteristics as in his early days. His old friends are loyal and he makes new ones every day. His affidavit follows:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF CABELL, SS:

Personally appeared this day before the undersigned authority, Joshua Sniter, who being first by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, on October 20, 1845, and that during the rebellion he was a resident of Bradrickville, in said Lawrence County; that in February, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, of the 188th Ohio Infantry, in the service of the United States; that in the year 1861, at a time when Gen. A. G. Jenkins, then a captain in the Confederate service made a raid upon the town of Guyandotte in said Cabell County, a large sidewheel steunboat carrying several companies of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, U. S. A., then stationed at Ceredo, West Virginia, landed at Proctorsville, on the Ohio river, and took aboard about as many as a company of what was then

known to this affiant as members of the Ohio State Militia; and that this affiant, along with other non-enlisted men and boys also went aboard said steamboat; that said steamboat went up the river to a point about one mile above the said town of Guyandotte, where all of said regular soldiers, said militia and non-enlisted men, including this affiant, debarked, and forming into line of march went to said town of Guyandotte; that the said Confederate forces had left the said town of Guyandotte, when the said United States soldiers, and the other militiamen and citizens of Ohio entered the same; that great confusion prevailed in said town and it was not known whether the said Confederate forces had abandoned their said raid or not; and the report was abroad that a number of soldiers and others had been killed; that the streets of said town in the business portion, were filled with goods and merchandise from store houses and that it was generally thought that the said Confederate forces would return and seize said goods and merchandise; that the said United States officers and soldiers were in command and direction, and that the greater portion of the dwellings and business houses in said town as well as said goods and merchandise were, that day, consumed by fire, which said fire was made as this affiant remembers and believes on the grounds of military necessity; that included in the buildings so burned, were *all* of the buildings then situated on the east side of Guyandotte Street between Bridge Street and the Ohio river.

And further this deponent saith not.

JOSHUA SUITER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1906, as witness my official seal and signature.

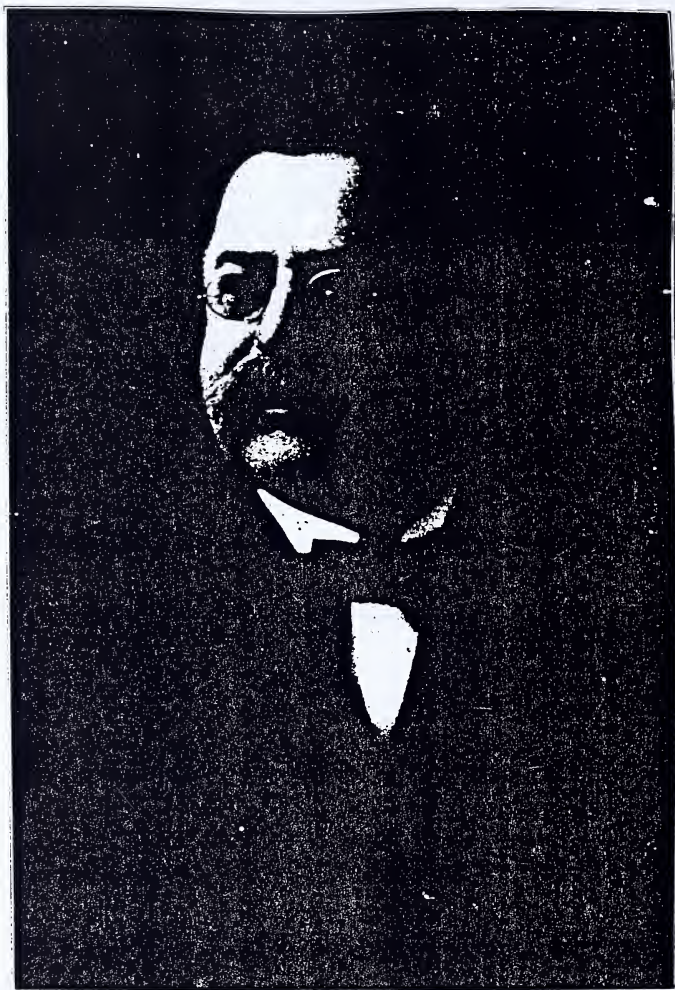
THOMAS A. WIATT.

Notary Public.

[SEAL]

FRED A. KNIGHT.

Fred A. Knight is one of the members of the common council of Guyandotte. He is a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, September 10, 1883. He has been a resident of Guyandotte several years. He is at present general foreman in the steel department of the Huntington Plant of the American Car and Foundry Company.



GEORGE F. MILLER.

George F. Miller, a lifelong citizen of Cabell County, has been one of the principal figures in the commercial activity which has brought Huntington to its present flourishing and prosperous condition. He was the son of George F. Miller, a German immigrant, who, with his family, settled in the valley of the Guyandotte in 1818. After receiving his education at a select school taught by Prof. B. H. Thackston, Mr. Miller entered business at

an early age. Through his own keen business insight and untiring effort has established for himself an enviable place in the business circles of state. He is vice president of the First National Bank, president of the First Trust Company and Savings Bank, and is largely interested in other local institutions, besides holding much of the most valuable real estate in H¹ington.



JUDGE THOMAS H. HARVEY.

Judge Thomas H. Harvey was born in Putnam County, in what is West Virginia, the son of Robert Harvey. In the beginning of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army with his father and at one time both made prisoners together. After the war he was educated at Washington and Lee University and became a lawyer. After a number of years of successful practice he was elected judge of the circuit which then comprised counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Logan and Wayne, an office which he held for many years. Since his retirement from office he has been engaged in banking business, being largely interested in the American National Bank and the American Bank and Trust Company.



GENERAL J. L. CALDWELL.

General J. L. Caldwell, president of the First National Bank, and largely interested in many of the other principal institutions, is among the wealthiest men of southern West Virginia. It is an interesting fact that the foundation of his success was laid in Guyandotte, where he was engaged in business in his young manhood. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank, was a prime mover in the construction of the first street railway in Huntington, and more recently, took a prominent part in the building of the Guyandotte Valley railroad. Mr. Caldwell was born in what is now Wirt County, West Virginia, May 20, 1846. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in Company F, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

served until the close of the war. For several years he has been commander of Bailey Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, and only a few months ago he became commander of the West Virginia division. The passing years have not marked, as yet, the end of Mr. Caldwell's activity. He bids fair to take a prominent part in business affairs for some years to come. has been an enthusiastic supporter of the centennial movement from the first, and was chosen a number of weeks ago to act as grand marshal of the parade.

HENRY H. MILLER.

The history of Guyandotte would be incomplete without reference to this stalwart life. He belongs to the earliest days, too early in fact, for the most of us now. Had he lived four years longer he could have stood before us today at the age of 98 and told his own life's story and quite certainly he could have gone beyond the memory of any other man present.

Mr. Miller was born in Mason County, near Point Pleasant, was married in April, 1837, to Miss Eliza Ann Chapman, whose home was opposite Springfield, now known as Springfield Cemetery, where his remains lie beside those of his wife, who preceded him about twelve years. He was engaged in the Ohio river steamboat service, rising from clerk to captain. After his marriage he retired from the river and engaged in mercantile business in Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1841 he moved to Guyandotte and again engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful, and continued so up to the Civil war, when his property, both home and store, was destroyed by fire the morning of November 11th, the day after the battle of the Union soldiers and he himself, taken to Camp Chase as a prisoner.

In 1867 he went to Covington, Kentucky, and engaged in the wholesale commission business as H. H. Miller & Son, in which he remained active until a few years before his death, which occurred June 6, 1904.

PETER CLINE BUFFINGTON.

The eminent John Randolph once said that the true worth of a blood was never proven until it had once risen from adversity or misfortune, this is a statement which may be taken to apply well to the case of the Peter Cline Buffington of today. The name of Buffington has always been an honored one in Cabell County, and doubtless will be while the family is represented within its borders, certainly while it numbers such men as the subject of this sketch. Born and brought up in affluence Mr. Buffington met with severe reverses in his young manhood, and he was left to achieve his own fortune as best he might. With never a word of complaint he set to work to do so, and his years of effort have been crowned with success. Though he has not won back the lost fortune, he has established himself as a substantial citizen of Huntington, lacking nothing of the former social prestige of the Buffingtons and enjoying at least as great a degree of respect as he did before the Buffington fortune slipped away.

HUGH B. HAGEN.

Hugh B. Hagen, president of the wholesale grocery house of Hagen, Ratcliff & Company, is a son of the late Judge William H. Hagen. Though still a comparatively young man he has long held a high place in the business circles of Huntington. The importance of the business which he heads is due largely to his personal effort and attention.

SAM D. HAYSLIP.

Sam D. Hayslip was born in Adams County, Ohio, seventy-one years ago and came to Cabell County in 1843. Since that time he has lived almost continuously in Guyandotte. For sixteen years he served the citizens of Cabell County as assessor and he has served in Guyandotte as mayor, recorder and councilman. During much of his life he has been engaged in the timber business and he has been connected with the Guyandotte Boom Company since its organization. Mr. Hayslip is widely known largely for his humor, which is of no mean quality. This, with a vast fund of stories of the past days, makes him an interesting member of any group. His career has been useful and honorable, and he enjoys in a marked degree, the respect and esteem of his neighbors.

GEORGE S. PAGE.

In paying tribute to the men who made the centennial possible, it would be more than unjust to omit the name of George S. Page. Mr. Page has been a resident of Guyandotte for many years, having been engaged in the mercantile business as a partner in the firm of Page & Everett, his associate being Henry Clay Everett. This firm had an immense business, supplying customers from one end of the Guyan valley to the other. Besides this, they owned the wharfage privilege at Guyandotte. For several years past Mr. Page has been in retirement. He has extensive holdings and is a director in the First National Bank of Huntington and in the First Trust Company and Savings Bank. He served on the finance committee of the centennial association, and his influence in business circles was not the least factor in this committee's success.

STONEWALL JACKSON SEDINGER.

Stonewall Jackson Sedinger is a fighting man. His father was Capt. James Sedinger, who followed Albert Gallatin Jenkins of the Confederate army during the civil war, and the blood of the fighting rangers is in his veins. He has been one of the most earnest workers in the centennial movement and his efforts have been fruitful. He is a native son of Guyandotte and is thirty-two years old.



BRADLEY WATERS FOSTER.

B. W. Foster was born on a farm way down east in Maine, and when a young man, went to Colhees, New York, and embarked in business. His stay there was short and he determined to come to the new city which was projected below the mouth of the Guyandotte river on the new line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway in West Virginia, which was to be called Huntington.

Mr. Foster arrived at Guyandotte early in the year of 1871 and sojourned

there until the first lot sale was held in the new city. At that sale he purchased the sight of the present Foster Building on Third Avenue, in that city, and other lots which he still holds.

He has been in business there continuously since the first year of the city's existence and has gained amply of the world's goods, and is today identified with the largest financial and commercial institutions in the city, among which may be mentioned the Huntington Land Company, of which he is president, and which is the successor of the parent Central Land Company, with the management and direction of which he was for many years identified.

Now, in his ripened years, with the city which he has helped so greatly to build, spreading its spacious ways across what was fields of waste forty years ago, this good man assured in conscience, his work has always been fairly and faithfully done; assured of the love and esteem of all of his fellow citizens and that his example has helped much to reconcile the factional spirit so strong in this border land, between the North and South in the dark days when he came to the South, may in times fullness say, "now let thy servant depart in peace."

Of all the goodly company which came down to live with us when the wheels of progress ran this way, not one stands higher in the lasting affections of their people than Bradley Waters Foster. It is to men like him, sane in heart and brain, just, broad and humane in view, that our country owes its strength of unity.

Whether they travel North or South, they are unconscious missionaries from the regions from which they come, and everywhere break those provincial lines erected by local prejudice across the spirit of national unity.

No higher type of pure American citizen lives anywhere than B. W. Foster.

SOME OTHERS.

Space forbids the extension of this publication to a much greater length. There are others who deserve mention in this connection and who are passed over without more extensive mention with regret. One of the foremost of these men is James Murphy, a native son of Cabell County, his father having been Dr. Charles Murphy. Mr. Murphy has long been a resident of Guyandotte, where he is engaged in the drug business. He is prominent in business and political circles and few men in the state have a wider circle of personal friends than he.

Another is Joseph Anderson, a retired capitalist who has long made Guyandotte his home. For thirty years he has been a leader in affairs there and has never failed to lend his assistance to any public undertaking. He is a veteran of the Confederate army.

Among the older citizens of Guyandotte is Charles H. Summerson, who was a stage driver in the days before the war, and keeper of the toll bridge at a later date. He, with his venerable wife, who was Miss Emma McMahon, daughter of General Wayne McMahon, reside on Main Street.

H. C. Everett, one of the sons of the late Talton W. Everett, has long been a leader in the affairs of Guyandotte. After the retirement of the firm of Page & Everett from business, Mr. Everett engaged in the timber business, which still occupies him. His son, Richard T. Everett has been one of the leaders in the centennial movement.



CABELL'S NATIVE SONS

We have dealt herein with the men who have participated in the affairs of Cabell County in the past, and with those who are helping to mould her future; it cannot be amiss, therefore, to speak of sons and daughters of Cabell who have achieved honor and distinction elsewhere. Unfortunately, little information has been gathered along this line, and because of this, the subject can be touched but briefly.

One of the most splendid careers to be achieved by a Cabell County man was that of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, of the army of the Confederacy, who fell at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, and who had command of the "raid" on the town of Guyandotte, immediately before its destruction, a gallant soldier whose life and conduct savored of the traditions of the medieval chivalry. Before the war, although of less than constitutional age when elected to Congress, he made a brilliant record in that assembly.

With all the immense Jenkins estates lying on the border, with the almost assured knowledge that however the war might terminate, those estates would be wrested from them, so deep were their convictions of the righteousness of the southern cause, they hesitated not one moment to throw all their earthly possessions into the unequal balance and offer up their lives for the south. For this great act of sacrifice, the Jenkins family deserves full meed of praise for courage, usefulness, with which it maintained through disaster and death its high ideals.

Albert Gallatin Jenkins sleeps in Spring Hill Cemetery, surrounded by the bodies of a number of his comrades.

One daughter, Alberta Gallatin, survives him and resides in New York.

Jeff Jenkins, brother of Gen'l Jenkins, lived next below him on the river, was survived by three sons. D. J. Jenkins, who was sheriff of Cabell County, 1893-97, and now a resident of Ohio. G. Robert Jenkins, a successful dentist in New York, and Albert Gallatin, and two daughters, one of whom died a few years ago and the other, Grace, resides with her mother in New York.

Other sons of Cabell achieved distinction in the service of the Confederacy, notably among them being James D. Sedinger and Lucien C. Ricketts.

There were Cabell men on the side of the north also, General Witcher, one of these, rising, like Jenkins, to the command of a brigade.

Some of Cabell's sons have won enviable places in avocations of peace also. One of these is Eugene Buffington, son of James Buffington and a grandson of Col. William Buffington, now one of the principal directors in

the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Buffington was born at the old Buffington homestead at Cedar Grove.

Another is Rev. Edward Hite, a brother of William F. Hite, one of the best known divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a native of Guyandotte.

Dr. William R. Dabney, a son of the late Dr. D. W. Dabney, of Guyandotte, is an eminent specialist, treating diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is located at Marietta, Ohio.

EVERMONT WARD.

One of the striking figures in Cabell's history was the Hon. Evermont Ward, who was for years one of the leading lawyers in this section. He was a member of the committee which formulated the constitution of West Virginia, served in the Legislature and was Circuit Judge from 1876 to 1872.

He rendered his most distinguished service to the state as a member of the Legislature, when he secured the passage of the law which perfected land titles in southern West Virginia. This law, containing the tax forfeiture clause, saved to the present holders all that vast domain disputed so long by Henry C. King and others.

He was, as well, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, and, above all, a man of high character, and his memory is honored by those who were associated with him in life. He was a soldier of the Confederacy. He died at an advanced age shortly after his retirement from the bench. Judge Ward was a native son of Cabell County.

FOUR SCORE YEARS IN GUYANDOTTE

The following article was taken from the Huntington Advertiser of June 22:

Among the oldest inhabitants of Guyandotte and of Cabell County, is Mrs. Charlotte Temple Douthitt, now in the ninety-first summer of her existence, she having been born in Franklin County, Virginia, in January, 1820. She has lived in Guyandotte for more than seventy-seven years, and, consequently, takes precedence of all others, not only in point of age, but in point of length of residence as well. Mrs. Douthitt is nothing less than a wonderful woman. Despite her great age, as to which there is not the slightest doubt, she retains in the fullest measure, every mental faculty, seeing and hearing with the ease of a young girl and grappling with the problems of life with an unwavering intelligence. Moreover she still retains her physical powers to such a marked extent that she is tending, almost unaided, a garden of considerable proportions. She sews by hand and her work is neater than that of many a younger woman.

These statements will doubtless be received with incredulity by many, but they are true in every detail, as Mrs. Douthitt herself, will testify to anyone who calls to see her at her home on Guyan Street.

Yesterday evening an Advertiser man called on her for the purpose of talking to her concerning the Guyandotte of the past. When the interviewer entered he found her sitting on the porch of her home, and after a few words of preliminary, discovered that she was able and willing to tell of many interesting events and circumstances.

She said she was the daughter of Lewis Arthur, who lived near Lynchburg, Virginia, and who was a veteran of the war of 1812, and that she came with her parents to Guyandotte when she was thirteen years old. Seventy-four years ago, at the age of seventeen, she married William Douthitt, in his day one of the foremost citizens of Guyandotte, now long since dead. Mr. Douthitt was a prosperous merchant, possessed of considerable property, the most of which was destroyed by the fire which destroyed Guyandotte in November, 1863.

Mr. Douthitt took no active hand in the struggle, attempting to maintain a neutrality, though his sympathies were for the most part with the North. The suspicion of this sympathy caused him and his eldest son, John Douthitt, himself now deceased, to be taken to Richmond by the Confederates, and it did not deter the blue coated soldiers from setting the torch to his property.

"Indeed, I was here when the town burned," said his aged widow yesterday evening, "and I was counted the bravest woman in the town. I carried my goods out of the house and across the bridge with my own hands

after the soldiers had set the torch. A brick house sat here where this house is now and my husband kept store there, while we lived in a big white frame house which stood just above us. Early in the war we became frightened and went across the river, but we didn't like to stay there, and determined to come home. We had only been back a little while and my husband had just gotten a new stock of goods when the fire came.

"Oh," she sighed, "the wheat we lost; it was stored in the brick building, and the fire destroyed it. We didn't lose our dry goods that way; they took most of it away from us before the fire was kindled.

"I was standing at the front door when two soldiers came and told me I had better save what I could for they were going to burn the house. I told them not to do that as we were union sympathizers, but they wouldn't heed me, saying they had been given orders to fire every house. I and my sons might have saved the buildings if I had not thought they were determined to burn it. Some buildings were saved by people who threw water on them after the soldiers had gone."

In talking of the battle which was fought in Guyandotte she told of the visit of the Confederates to her home, and of how they took her husband and eldest son from their hiding place in the bed and escorted them to Richmond, where they were held for two months before being sent back to Guyandotte, or rather released and allowed to come back.

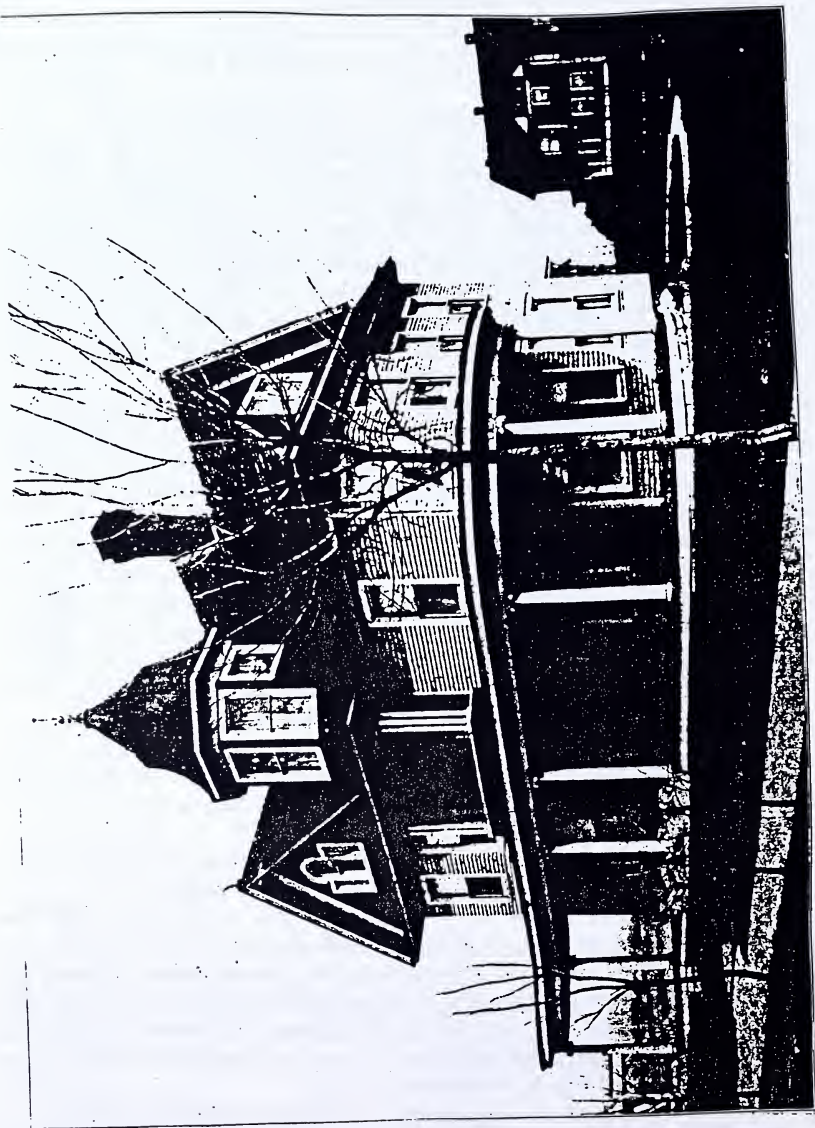
Speaking of the Mexican war she said she remembered that a few men went from Guyandotte to the army. Of these, however, she was unable to remember the names of but one, a man named Hughes, who was killed on the battlefield, and whose wife had visited her during the war of the rebellion.

She spoke of the stage coaches which came to and from Guyandotte in the early days and this reminded her of an incident which occurred during the first year of her married life, in 1838. On this occasion, a stage coach starting out in the early morning ran off the bridge, which crossed Patt's branch. The body of the coach fell only a little distance, but the boot fell to the bed of the creek. A number of passengers were injured, but none of them died from the accident.

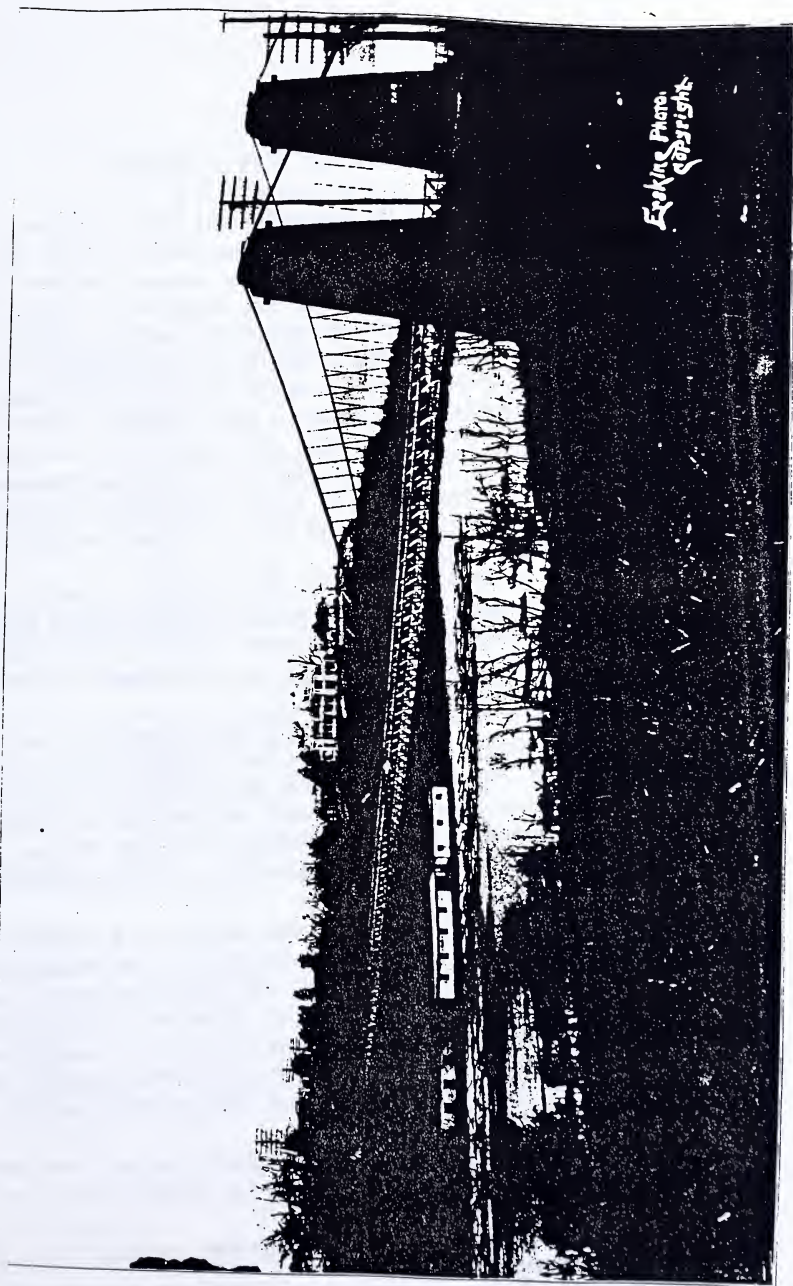
"I remember that well," said Mrs. Douthitt. "It was in the early morning and I heard the coach fall and the passengers scream."

She told also of the hotels of the old days, of the one on the river bank conducted by John G. Wright, which she said was the best, and the other that stood on Guyan Street, where the Page & Everett building now is, which she said was operated by many different people. Among the landlords of this hotel was one who fell down stairs and broke his neck. She said his name was Smith and that he was a stranger, not related to the families now residing in Guyandotte.

The Guyandotte of Mrs. Douthitt's earliest recollection extended only back as far as Richmond Street and up the Guyan river to the present site of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.



Residence of J. M. Beale, President Guyandotte Centennial Association



Exposing Photo.
Copyright

PAST AND PRESENT



DOWN until the time of the war between the states, the town of Guyandotte had grown steadily and substantially along the slow lines of growth and development which then obtained, the vast wealth of the region lying south of us, untouched and undreamed of, and the town's growth was based upon surrounding agricultural and river traffic.

From the wanton destruction of nearly all its business and resident buildings by the soldiers in 1861, it is only in recent years recovering. That destruction was the most cruel, needlessly cruel, blow ever received by the old town. A tragic circumstance, which shortly preceded it, was the killing of Capt. Huddleston, a Confederate officer, by Capt. John Clarkson, in a hotel on Guyandotte street. Where the blame rested is not a matter of definite history, but sufficed to say, one of the most gallant young soldiers of the South perished by reason of it.

The chaotic conditions succeeded the surrender of Appomattox and things were beginning to slowly right themselves when in 1871 the city of Huntington began building. The forty years which have intervened seem, despite the tremendous changes wrought in this community, to be but a brief span in the progress of time.

The Guyandotte Valley began yielding its exhaustless treasures and all the region thereabout is responding to the marvelous impulse of modern progress. And the city soon destined to be the metropolis of West Virginia, has grown up beside the old town, whose traditions are fast fading from memory. The Guyandotte of today treasures not enough its past history and if the present celebration revives or stimulates an interest in that history, it will not have been held in vain.

When Henry Clay, standing on a near elevation and looking west of the Guyandotte river said, "There is a site where a great city will be built," he was touched with the prophet's spirit, for that "great city" is now in full growth and promise. Within the sphere of its ever widening influence, the old land marks will soon be forgotten, for progress sweeps them by unheeded. Nevertheless, it should be a fine and blessed heritage for the people of the old town to cherish the past, "the sweet memories of peace and old pastoral times."

It began its building in the wilderness and in a hundred years, the most marvelous hundred years of all the past, it has touched infinite phases of life, years of rejoicing and years of sorrow.

The future is bright before her, but whatsoever it brings is only builded on the long struggle of the past.

PROGRAM

Chief Marshal.....Gen'l J. L. Caldwell
 Chief of Staff and Commander of West Virginia National Guard.....
Brigadier-General Charles D. Elliott, Adj.-Gen'l of West Virginia
 Commander of First Battalion.....Major J. E. Verlander
 Company G.....Capt. T. B. Davis
 Company H.....Capt. F. W. Lester
 Company I.....Capt. George S. Wallace

CIVIC SOCIETIES:

Industrial Parade. Parade forms at Ninth Street and Third Avenue, Huntington, at 9:00 o'clock a m., proceeds to Guyandotte.

11:00 o'clock a. m.....Centennial Ceremonies
 Invocation. Rev. S. H. Auvil, Pastor Guyandotte M. E. Church, South
 Music — *Star Spangled Banner*.....Second Regiment Band
 Address of Welcome.....Hon. George J. McComas
 Address — "*The Men Who Came Over the Mountains*,".....
Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, former Governor of West Virginia
 Address — 1810-1910. "*West Virginia Then and Now*,".....
Hon. Stuart F. Reed, Secretary of State
 Address — "*Cabell's Native Sons*,".....Hon. George I. Neal
 Flag Raising.....by Junior Order United American Mechanics
 12:00 o'clock Noon.....Barbecue
 1:30 o'clock p. m.....Balloon Ascension
 2:00 o'clock p. m.....Sham Battle at Guyandotte
 Baseball Game.
 Tournament.

Reception.....5:00 o'clock p. m. to 8:00 o'clock p. m.
 Fireworks.....at 9:00 o'clock
 Band Concert.

John Morgan Beale, President Guyandotte Centennial and Cabell County
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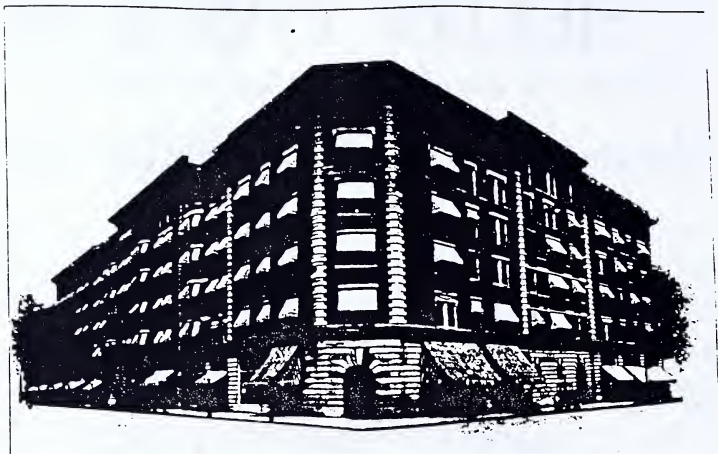
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